

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1466.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and seal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

Mr. Crofts has business in the Twelve Apostles Amalgamated Mines, Pant-y-Pydew, Minera Union, Central Minera, Cefn Cileu, Pant-y-Pydew, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Bryn Gwilog, Billes, all first-rate lead mines. Also in North Miners, Brynford Hall, and Long Rake.

Mr. Crofts' Circular, No. 22, was published on the 24th. Contents:—The Apostles Mines, and Mr. T. P. Thomas; Latest Report from these mines, dated 21st September, where an important new discovery has been made in the shaft next to Central Minera, and four other reports received, *seriatim*, between the 8th and 17th September. Information on other mines, and latest quotations.

* FOR SALE:—10 Brynford Hall, £3 net (all calls paid); 100 Illogan, 23s. 6d. net (all calls paid); 50 South Exmouth, £37½; 50 Frank Mills, 37s. 6d.

* FIVE LUGARS.—Lead met with in the shaft.

* TWELVE APOSTLES.—Telegram received at Twelve P.M. on Thursday:—The new discovery is greater than was expected. We shall raise 120 tons of ore monthly, certain.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—40 Boscawen, 36s.; 5 Basset and Grylla, £23; 25 Crebor, 34s.; 50 Cornubia (fully paid), 30s.; 50 East June; 20 East Carn Brea, £7½; 20 East Lovell, £4½; 100 East Broadford (2½ paid), 11s.; 50 Great Wheal Busy, £3½; 50 Hawkmoor, 8s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £3; 30 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.; 30 New South Caradon, 10s.; 20 New Wheal Martha, £2½; 10 North Crofty; 50 North Jane, 30s.; 50 Silver Mountain, 21s.; 20 Silver Vein, 17s. 6d.; 20 St. Just Consols, 14s. 6d.; 20 St. Just United, £2½; 10 Tremayne, £10½.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Eighteen years' experience.

(Two in Cornhill and Sixteen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—September 25, 1863.

MR. LELAND, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has

FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

3 Bryn Gwilog.	10 Ludcott, £3.	25 Sorridge.
5 Basset.	50 Lady Bertha, 11s. 6d.	1 So. Wh. Frances, £32.
5 Bedford United, £23½.	100 Marke Valley, £2½.	100 South Caradon Hooper.
100 Camborne Veau, £3 13	5 Mary Ann, £10½.	50 St. David's Gold, 3s.
1 Condurow.	50 North Miners, 5s. 6d.	15 Trevelyan, 15s.
4 Cook's Kitchen, £24½.	1 New Seta.	10 Tincroft, £19½.
5 Clifford Amalg., £39½.	10 North Basset, £3 2s. 6d.	5 Trevelyan, £15.
50 Cardigan Consols.	20 North Buller, £4½.	50 Tamar Consols, 7s.
75 Camborne.	10 North Frances.	60 Tolvadden.
20 Drake Walls, 37s. 6d.	20 North Downs, £1 18 9	60 Vale of Towry.
40 East Russell, £3 8s. 9d.	5 Nangles, £24½.	5 Vigna and Cloggan.
5 East Carn Brea, £7 17 6	1 North Phoenix, £26.	40 Wheal Unity, 10s. 9d.
10 East Chiverton.	25 N. Trekerby, £3 8s. 9d.	70 Worthing, 10s. 6d.
10 East Trekerby, £2½.	30 North Crofty, £4½.	10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £3 7s. 6d.
25 East Providence, £3½.	5 Par Consols, £4.	1 West Seta.
30 East Grenville, £3 8s. 9	50 Pedn-an-drea, 20s. 3d.	2 West Caradon, £22½.
5 East Caradon, £28½.	1 Wheal Seta, £307½.	1 Wheal Seta, £307½.
5 East Level, £23½.	5 Providence, £43½.	30 Wh. Grenville, £3 8s. 9
10 East Basset, £20½.	10 Rosewarne Consols.	200 Wheal Heale.
50 East Jane.	15 Rosewarne Untd., £2½.	1 Wheal Harriet, £30.
50 East Rosewarne, £23½.	2 South Tolgus.	10 Wheal Harriet, 51s. 3d.
5 Grambler.	5 Speare Moor, £18½.	5 Wheal Union, £3½.
5 Great Fortune, £29½.	50 South Grenville, 6s. 3d.	50 Wheal Crebor, 32s. 6d.
100 Great Retailack.	1 St. Ives Consols, £30.	50 Wheal Edward, £24½.
20 Gt. S. Tolgus, £4 7s. 6d.	5 St. John del Rey, £50½.	5 West Chiverton.
10 Garreg, 2s. 6d.	3 Stray Park, £28.	5 Wheal Margaret, £30½.
50 Kelly Bray, 16s.		

Mr. LELAND recommends the immediate purchase of Tolvadden, North Miners, West Trekerby, Rosewarne United, and Great Laxy.—September 25, 1863.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND

SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, of 13, THROGMORTON STREET,

has business in the Twelve Apostles Amalgamated (Dividend Lead Mines), raising upwards of 100 tons of lead ore per month, at Minera, near Wrexham.

September 25, 1863.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.

Bankers: City Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,

LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bronfild, £4½.	East Lovell, £3½.	Gawton, 7s. 6d.
Camborne Veau, £3½.	East Caradon, £28½.	Marke Valley, £2½.
Clifford Amalg., £39½.	East Russell, £3½.	North Buller, 10s. 6d.
Drake Walls, 38s.	East Rosewarne, £2½.	Nangles, £25.
Devon Gt. Cons., £367½.	East Gwinn Lake, 27s. 6d.	North Downs, £2 1s. 3d.
East Carn Brea, £7 16s. 3d.	Great South Tolgus, £4½.	North Roskar, £24.
East Basset, £31.	Glasgow Caradon, £3½.	North Crofty, £4½.
East Grenville, £3½.	Gonamena, £3 1s. 3d.	Tincroft, £19½.
And is a BUYER of:—		
Bryn Gwilog, £33½.	Wheal Agar, £3½.	Wheal Edward, £22½.
West Seta, £300.	Wheal Buller, £27.	Wheal Seta, £307½.
Wheal Crebor, 31s.	Great Wheal Vor, £28½.	Wheal Basset, £75.

An OFFER WANTED for:—

Lady Bertha.

T. ROSEWARNE can recommend three mines for a great rise in price; he trusts his friends will embrace this opportunity, as they did on the last occasion.

Sept. 25, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND

SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and

OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS

only execute orders confided to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for

immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

Sept. 25, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND

MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-

ings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission

only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and

progressive mines.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR

SALE, at net prices:—100 South Caradon Hooper, 12s. 6d.; 75 Camborne Veau, £3;

15 East Caradon, £28½; 35 North Basset, 12s. 6d.; 100 Illogan, 24s.; 200 North

Miners, 6s. 6d.; 200 Garreg, 2s. 3d.; 150 Santa Barbara, 10s. 6d.; 5 West Caradon,

£22½; 10 Wheal Trelawny, £17½; 130 Glasgow Caradon, £4½; 5 West Chiverton,

£24½; 10 Clifford Amalgamated, £39½; 25 Gonamena; 50 New Wh. Martha, £2 13s. 9d.;

GEORGE MOORE,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he

will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at

the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

50 Aberffrow.	30 Hington Down, £3½.	20 South Carn Brea.
5 East & Grylla, £22 7s. 6d.	30 Illogan, 26s. 9d.	50 St. Just Utd., £2 18s. 9d.
1 Basset, £78.	40 Kelly Bray, 17s.	1 South Frances, £59.
20 Bottle Hill.	20 Ludcott, £2 18s. 9d.	50 St. Day United, 17s. 9d.
5 Billes, £16.	50 Lady Bertha, 10s.	20 St. Just Consols, 10s. 6d.
10 Clure, £29½.	5 Long Rake, £4 16s.	1 Stray Park, £39½.
10 Clifford Amalgamated.	10 Lelant Consols (offer	30 S. Car. Hooper, 11s. 3d.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £25.	wanted).	1 S. Tolgus, £27.
10 Camborne Veau, £3 19	5 Marke Valley, £6 8s. 9d.	1 South Caradon, £425.
5 Crown Consols, 17s. 6d.	100 Marquitta, 11s. 9d.	20 South Goriand.
5 Copper Hill.	20 Merlyn.	5 S. Crofty, £24½.
10 Clifflah & Went, £10.	20 North Dolcoath, £2 6 9.	50 St. David's Gold (20s.
50 Cwm Brane.	20 North Trekerby, £3½.	paid), 2s. 6d.
40 Dale, 11s. 6d.	5 North Basset, £24½.	20 Tamar, 6s. 9d.
1 Condurow.	5 North Crofty, £4 8s. 9d.	50 Tincroft, £19 10s.
50 Don Pedro No. del Rey,	50 North Miners preference	20 Trevelyan, 21s.
30s.	shares (5s. pd.), 2s. 6d. pm.	20 United Mexican £7½.
30 Drake Walls, 37s. 6d.	50 North Miners.	50 Vallancas.
1 Dev. Gt. Cons., £275.	30 New Wh. Martha (fully	100 Vale of Towry, 6s. 6d.
5 E. Carn Brea, £7 15s.	paid), £2 14s.	10 West Chiverton, £24½.
1 East Basset, £30.	10 Nangles, £24½.	1 Wheal Seta, £216.
10 East Russell, £3 8s. 9d.	2 No. Roskar, £25½.	1 W. Caradon, £22.
25 East Chiverton, £5½.	30 New So. Caradon, 9s. 6d.	5 Wheal Heale.
25 East Seta.	100 North Pool.	10 Wh. Gren., £3 8s. 9d.
30 East Grenville, £3 7s. 6d.	20 North Downs, 38s. 6d.	10 Wh. Margaret, £26½.
5 East Basset & Grylla, 28s.	10 North Phoenix.	5 Wheal Uny, £5½.
10 E. Rosewarne, £2 12s. 6d.	20 North Robert, 11s.	5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes),
20 East del Rey.	20 Nant-y-lago, 19s. 9d.	£3 8s. 9d.
20 E. Gunnis Lake, 27s. 3d.	20 Okef Tor, £2 7s. 6d.	50 Wheal Unity.
50 Fortuna, £1 3s. 9d.	1 Providence, £44.	20 Wheal Unity, £2 12 6
1 Grambler.	105 Port Phillip, £1 8s. 9d.	20 West Trevelyan, 7s. 6d.
100 Garreg, 2s. 3d.	5 Pendren.	2 Wh. Mary Ann, £11.
20 Gt. S. Tolgus, £4 7s. 6d.	10 Polbreen, £13.	1 West Sharp Tor, £27½.
50 Glasgow Caradon, £4.	20 Quebrada.	1 West Seta, £218½.
5 Gonamena, £3.	5 Rosekarnwell, £4.	2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant),
20 Great Busy, £4.	5 Rosewell Hill and Ran-	£11½.
20 Great Retailack, 3s. 9d.	son, £2 17s. 6d.	50 West Wheal Kitty (St.
30 Girdina, £37 6s. 9d.	10 Rosewarne Utd, 40s.	Agnes), 20s.
1 Herodfoot, £24½.	50 Santa Barbara, 10s. 9d.	5 Wheal Margery.
50 Holmbush (old shares),	10 St. John del Rey, £56.	20 Wheal Agar, £3½.
16s.	20 South Grenville.	10 West Condurow.
	30 Sorridge, 6s. 9d.	10 Yudanumutana.

A BUYER of 200 Trevelyan at 20s., 5 Bryn Gwilog at £33, 100 Vale of Towry at 6s.

Mr. HERRON continues to recommend Wheal Clifflah, Bryn Gwilog, West Chiverton,

Trevelyan, and Vale of Towry.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, September 25, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD

STREET, LONDON, E.C. MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES,

COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE

SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent.

on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,

75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on

the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy

Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Deyrn

Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present

quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, E.C.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,

2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Terms, 1½ per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—

50 Wh. Uny, £24½.	10 Wh. Curtis (call paid),	5 Clifford Amalg., £39½.
5 Great Fortune, £28½.	£2½.	30 Great S. Tolgus, £4½.
50 Kelly Bray, 16s.	5 Trevelyan, £17½.	30 East Carn Brea, £7½.
20 Tincroft, £19½.	20 Wheal Uny, £3½.	30 Great Caradon, £24½.
1000 Wheal Ida, 9s. 6d.	10 East Caradon, £28.	50 Wheal Agar, £3½.
2 Wheal Seta, £210.	20 Girdina, £35.	20 Merlyn, 4s. 9d.
10 Crane, £15½.	3 West Seta, £210.	2 South Frances, £59½.
40 E. Cloggan (5s. pd.), 2s.	5 Nangles, £25½.	1 Wheal Buller.
50 East Wh. Lovell, £37½.	50 Kitty (St. Agnes), £3½.	3 Wh. Mary Ann, £10½.
2 East Basset, £31.	25 North Crofty, £4½.	50 East Grenville, £3½.
30 North Basset, £3 3s. 9d.	40 Wh. Grenville, £3½.	100 Yudanumutana, £27½.
	30 Camborne Veau, £2½.	

Shares bought and sold at 1½ per cent. commission.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, Stock and Sharebroker.

12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING

BROKER, 29, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE,

CORNHILL, LONDON (30 years' experience).

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, East Carn Brea, East Russell, East Gren-

ville, Tincroft, Wheal Grenville, North Crofty, Clifford Amalgamated, &c.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of London.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,

late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all

letters are to be addressed.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Thompson has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully

capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48,

THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE:—

5 Nangles, £25½.	10 Wheal Grenville, £25½.	30 Unity, 10s. 6d.
3 Clifford, £33½.	2 Cook's Kitchen, £24½.	15 Tolvadden, 27s. 6d.
10 East Grenville, £24½.	20 Crebor, 32s. 3d.	20 Ludcott, £3.
5 East Lovell.	10 Marke Valley, £24½.	30 South Grenville, 6s.
10 Wheal Agar, £3½.	5 Wheal Uny, £3 6s. 3d.	50 East Rosewarne, £25½.
20 North Basset, £3 3s. 9d.	5 Wheal Union, £24½.	10 North Downs, £2 1s. 3d.
15 North Crofty, £4 8s. 9d.	30 Drake Walls, 38s.	10 E. Carn Brea, £7 18s. 9d.

Business transacted at the closest market prices.

A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,

AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Buying orders on hand in Nangles, Clifford, Camborne Veau, and East Russell.

Mr. HUME can recommend two mines of great promise, at present at a mere nominal

figure, but which, from their merits and improving prospects, must soon command a very

high price in the market. Particulars will be supplied on application.

In all business entrusted to Mr. HUME he engages to return the price dealt at,

charging 1½ commission only.

Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years'

mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire

management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING,

RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for September contains a selected list of Cornish and other

mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

5, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND

AUCTIONER,

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, free of commission, at the following prices:—5 Copper

Original Correspondence.

MINE MANAGEMENT—SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence in the Journal as to the measurement of Norway timber supplied to the mines in West Cornwall, I may state that it is nominally sold by the merchants at the old Customs' measurement of many years since. The comparatively new system of Customs' measurement, which, as near as possible, gives the true contents of the timber, is some 16 to 20 per cent. less; but the merchants state that they have still to measure in the old way to pay the shippers in Norway for the timber, and have, therefore, continued to sell by the old measure. No doubt the price is in proportion, but there is little or no check on the measure, and the old system is still in operation of putting on the half foot on each piece of timber, which was never done by the Customs when the duty was 55s. per load (now reduced to 1s.). The most satisfactory way would be for all mines to purchase at the Custom House measure, and I should be glad, on behalf of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, to assist in carrying out so desirable a change.

One of your correspondents describes the system adopted by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons for the mines under their management for obtaining supplies: it is simply this, that all merchants are invited by circular to send in their prices for such supplies as may be required for the ensuing two months, with the knowledge that, if thought necessary (and it is always done in the case of timber), they will be inspected before delivered; and the lowest offer will always be accepted, if the quality be approved of, and no preference given to any person, even if he should be an adventurer in the mine. It would be impossible to carry out the system without strictly adhering to this principle, and I have found that it has given satisfaction to the adventurers, with some exceptions amongst the "merchant adventurers," described by your Truro correspondent; and that our lists of prices have been sought for by managers of neighbouring mines, where the preference is given to adventurers for supplies. JOHN P. BENNETTS.
Falmouth, Sept. 22.

CORNISH MINES, AND SUPPLIES.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to find the subject of supplies to Cornish mines continues to occupy public attention, as, indeed, it ought, for out-adventurers have been kept in the dark long enough as to these matters. It is quite time that these things should be simplified. I beg to express my gratitude to "Adventurer" for his suggestion of tendering for all materials required in the mines, which will, no doubt, answer well. I do not see that any possible objection can be made to the plan, although we shall still be very much in the dark as to timber, unless the tenders be given for "duty measure," and no other measure I should hope will in future be received by the mines. Besides the immediate advantage of a probable less price for a real foot, we shall then have the benefit of our agents' time being devoted to their legitimate duties, which is now so much taken up by the numberless calls of merchants or their clerks, some of whom not only call, but remain, and seriously interfere with the private duties of the manager and captains, especially at the pay and setting-days, when the agents above all times should be kept from the annoyance of parties breaking in upon their deliberations; and at the meetings of the adventurers none but shareholders should be admitted, unless by special invitation, or anyone holding a proxy. Some time since, in one of my visits into Cornwall, I met one of those persons at a mine meeting, who kept continually chattering, as if he felt proud that he could talk English. On my asking who the individual was, I was informed that he was the representative of a Dutch or Norwegian mercantile house, had been many years in Cornwall, and constantly intruded himself into these meetings, much to the annoyance of shareholders generally. I was myself annoyed not a little; for having come from such a distance to attend the meeting, I wanted, of course, to see the time occupied on the business of the mine, but we were constantly interrupted by a continued jargon, and this took up two or three hours of our time, which to me was of great importance. Whether this was intended as a blind to draw off the attention of the adventurers from the charges for merchants' bills or not I will not say, but I will venture to affirm that if every article used in the mines had been tendered for, we should not be so constantly troubled by the intrusions of those persons. I am informed that they are not allowed to attend at Messrs. S. and R. Davey's or at Messrs. Taylor's mine meetings. I have not seen a price list published in the Journal, asked for some time since. Cannot some one forward a copy for the benefit of distant shareholders?
Essex, Sept. 22. A SHAREHOLDER.

EXTRACTION OF COPPER FROM POOR COPPER ORES.

Sir,—In the Notices to Correspondents in last week's Journal, I observe you have fallen into several errors. The Alderley Edge Mines have not ceased to work since they were started, now more than five years ago. During the last 18 months the ore has been very poor, not exceeding a produce of 1 per cent. by wet assay, this, coupled with the high lordship—virtually an eighth—and the low price of copper, has prevented any dividends being made, but the mine has paid its way, and produced from 12 to 20 tons of fine copper per month. When I last visited the mine, the produce had improved to fully 1½ per cent., and there was an immediate prospect of a resumption of dividends. The process is equally applicable to any other highly siliceous ore, provided the copper exists as oxide, carbonate, or other salt of copper. I have been for three years working out another process for poor sulphureous ores. I have now obtained results from several thousand tons, which are in every way satisfactory. Commercial reasons, however, prevent me from publishing these results. Your correspondent ("J. O. F." Quebec), has the honour to belong to a colony of the British Crown, where the subjects of Queen Victoria, other than those born in the Canadas, are, by a special law, excluded from the benefits of their Patent Law. A Frenchman or German, or other foreigner, can, however, obtain a patent. I believe Canada is the only colony of Great Britain that maintains this admirable policy. W. HENDERSON.
Sept. 23.

EXTRACTION OF IRON AND STEEL FROM THE CINDERS OF PUDDLING AND RE-HEATING FURNACES.

Sir,—The disturbed state of our country's industry has not permitted me to bring my improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel by means of electricity (accounts of which were published in the Journal last year) to perfection, or rather practical introduction, and I am now waiting until the works of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company are finished to introduce my various plans; in the meanwhile, so as not to be idle, I have been successfully experimenting with a process for the utilisation of cinder. I enclose you a brief sketch, containing the description of some of my experiments, which was read before the Franklin Institute, at the meeting on August 21, which I should be glad to see in the Journal. In a few weeks I hope to be able to give an account of some very interesting trials with a new iron and steel process, the invention of a German, which can compete with Bessemer's process in cheapness, as well as in its results. A. L. FLEURY.
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

The thought to give a more practical use to the many thousand tons of cinder that are drawn from the puddling and re-heating furnaces, and which are by most of the rolling mills thrown away as useless, or, in the best case, used up as admixture to iron ores in blast-furnaces, in order to increase the yield (but certainly not to improve the quality) of the iron, has occupied my attention for several years past. I have made numerous experiments on a practical working scale, and I come now to detail the same in my present communication. Chemical analysis gave me the full assurance that these cinders contain invariably from 25 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, combined and mixed with sulphur, silica, lime, and alumina, forming a brittle compound of a peculiar constitution, defying the most ingenious devices of our ironmasters. Near Troy, New York, for instance, near the Troy and Albany Ironworks, are many thousands of tons of these puddling cinder spread over the streets, every 100 lb. of which contain from 30 to 55 lb. of good iron. After many unsuccessful attempts, I have finally succeeded in extracting good casts as well as wrought-iron, and have even been so fortunate as to produce from this material a good quality of cast-steel.

Two great difficulties had to be overcome:—1st. The oxides and metallic iron are in these cinders combined with silicon and other substances, in such a peculiar way that, by re-melting the same in the puddling, cupola, or other furnace, very little of the metallic iron can be extracted; the combination withstands the high heat in a steel crucible—no sufficient percentage of iron can be extracted to make it pay.—2d. I have found, further, that by re-working the cinder with lime alone, or lime mixed with charcoal and clay, the product was invariably red-short, and many times red and cold-short (brittle at a bright red heat, as well as when hammered cold). The sulphur remained still combined with the iron, equally so the silicon and phosphorus, the three devils or evil spirits of iron; all my attempts to extract good neutral iron from the puddling cinder by dry admixture of lime were unsuccessful; there was no other way open but to destroy or loosen the tenacious chemical combination of these substances before they were placed into the furnace. Unaltered burnt lime has the peculiar property to decompose silicates during the act of hydration or slaking, as it is commonly called. This can easily be demonstrated by pouring water slowly into an intimate mixture of sand and fresh burnt lime—the outside of the sand grains will yield to the lime gelatinous silica, and when dried from with it a strong chemical combination, silicate of lime—the base of a good mortar. Taking advantage of this chemical fact, I mixed a proper percentage of powdered burnt lime with

the fine ground cinder, and after wetting the whole with water, exposed the mixture to the drying influence of the atmosphere. The dry compound was then heated in a common puddling-furnace, and treated like pig-iron. I then obtained 50 per cent. of wrought-iron, which, however, retained still some traces of sulphur, leaving the iron somewhat red-short. To extract these last traces of sulphur, I dissolved in the water, which I used for slaking the lime a small percentage of a chlorine salt, and my expectations were thoroughly realised. The process is also applicable to the working of siliceous ores, and can be performed in the puddling, cupola, or blast-furnace; it can also be worked to advantage in Bessemer's, Nystrom's, Swett's, and other similar furnaces. The preparation of the cinder, cost of lime, salt, &c., does not exceed \$2 per ton, and the result is, if properly worked, invariably a good quality of iron. I have secured the patent right in the United States and Europe, and shall be happy to communicate with those who desire further information.—A. L. FLEURY, Chemist.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

Sir,—At no period of the history of this important branch of commerce have so many advocates arisen to plead its cause before the world as at the present time. Week by week have we behold paragraphs here, there, and everywhere setting forth its claims to universal investment; and although imagination has been largely drawn upon (in accordance with the spirit of the age), in order to ensure success, figures have not been wanting to show that if the price does not go up, as in 1853, it really ought to. We are disappointed that our enlightened friends, Catchall, Dooall, and Co., have not favoured us with their views on this subject; had they done so, according to their promise, it might have saved us the trouble. In our simplicity we imagined that if Scotch Pigs were getting scarce, those who required them would be looking after them; instead of that, we find that those who ought to buy them do so sparingly, and that it is only those who know nothing about them that swallow the bait, and dream of what their "broker" has told them. No doubt it is a flattering tale, to which we append a few facts.

This year we have exported more iron than last by nearly 24,000 tons, but we have produced more in the same time by fully 33,000 tons. So far the odds are against this year. We have now to consider what is called the local consumption, concerning which there is as much scope for misrepresentation as there is about the father of a foundling. In this fact lies the elasticity of our statistics, it being notorious that as the stocks are wanted, large or small, the local consumption is made to expand or contract. At the end of last year opinion was in favour of a "big stock," therefore the local consumption was scored 8000 tons per week—nay, more. So elated was one of the statistical brethren at the result, that he was led to exclaim, in prophetic and impassioned tones, that ere long there would be achieved the grand result of 1,000,000 tons stock! But times have changed already, and the stock is found to be too heavy. So the moderate computation of 8000 tons per week is changed into 10,500 tons, at the least; some there are who would insist on 12,000 tons. Presuming their estimate is correct, the aggregate consumption to this time will be 399,000 tons; the exports are 455,000 tons, and the gross 854,000 tons. To meet this we have a product of 837,000 tons, thus showing that our stock of 700,000 tons has been encroached upon to the extent of 17,000 tons. This is, no doubt, very satisfactory, and presents a very pleasing contrast to the returns of the last five years, but scarcely sufficient to warrant a comparison with the exceptional year, 1853. Moreover, from actual knowledge of what the trade is and likely to be, we have no hesitation in saying that by Dec. 31 it will be found that no decrease of stock has taken place at all. We are well enough aware that speculation overrules statistics (valuable though they be as finger-posts, pointing with unerring aim to the sure road, heedless of short cuts); and we would not now have ventured upon these remarks had we not observed so many sensation articles, transparent enough to many, tempting to more, fruitful in result to a few, but replete with disappointment to many a score. SMITH, JONES, AND ROBINSON.
Iron Parade, Sept. 23.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

Sir,—The startling proposition propounded by Sir William Armstrong, in his opening speech to the British Association, that the coal fields in the British Isles would be exhausted in little more than 200 years at the increasing ratio of consumption, seems to have awakened us to the fact that this is a matter deserving the earnest attention of all men connected with the coal trade, and more especially those owning large tracts of mineral property. To persons well acquainted with our principal mining districts, it has been a subject of remark during the last eight or ten years how very fast many of our best coal seams are being worked out; and, if the exhaustion is to continue at an annual increased ratio—and I see no reason why it is not, looking to the fact that our iron trade is increasing, our chemical trade extending, and all other manufacturing branches of business expanding. Our steam navy, ocean steamers, and steam collieries are multiplying, which will assist to consume and carry coal from our shores to other countries. If, therefore, this increasing demand is to be produced, it behoves us to husband what we have remaining, and to endeavour to make the most of it. There has been too much waste already—let there be no more. Let us work our mines with an eye to the future prosperity of the country, as well as for our present advantage. And to do this, let us work the inferior and thin seams along with the superior and thick ones—let us take the milk with the cream, so that it may not be said of us in after generations that we worked the best first. They will be better worked in going over the ground once than in a succession of periods. If this is not done it is to be feared that many of our inferior mines, situated as they are, above, below, and between our best working mines, if not rendered wholly unworkable and inaccessible from water and other causes, after the working out of the better mines, will be considerably damaged and broken, as greatly to prejudice the production of coal out of them.

Let us endeavour to obtain the whole of the coal out of each seam, so that none may be left, as is frequently the case in collieries holding large royalties, when any little interruption is met with more than ordinary; and especially let us look to the getting of the small coal, which in many collieries amounts to one-third of the whole, or more, and is now either left in the mine or burnt in a heap when sent up. In all cases it can be made available for some purpose or other—let us not commit this wilful waste any longer.

This may be deemed a matter worthy of the attention of the Legislature, and there are many who think that Government has already interfered sufficiently with our coal mines; but I think the remedy lies in the hands of the owners themselves. Let them apply it; let them in future stipulate for the working of the whole of the seams simultaneously. It is to their interest to do so, and let it not become a necessity for Government to do for them what they so easily can do for themselves. Coal has been one of the principal sources of our country's greatness, and it becomes the duty of us all to endeavour to uphold that source to as long a period as possible.
Sept. 21. CALORIC.

INJURIOUS ACTION OF LEAD PIPES ON WATER.

Sir,—Who has not seen in certain illustrated advertisements a short cancerous-looking length of tube, with the decomposed gangrene appearance of an anatomical preparation, exhibited as a warning to all who venture to lay down leaden pipes, that a similar fate awaits the metallic duct upon which they have expended their time and hard cash. The mere decay or decomposition of the metal is not, however, the most important part of this weighty subject; so setting aside the relative merits of lead and gutta percha, we must confess ourselves fully alive to the fact that the universal use of the metallic medium proves it to be in high favour, so far as its mechanical qualifications are concerned, for the purposes for which it is used, yet we must have grave doubts of the fitness of the metal for the conveyance of water to be used for drinking or culinary purposes, and in order that your readers may thoroughly understand the ground for this assertion, let us treat the matter to a little popular chemical investigation, by taking a strip of clean lead, and placing it in a tumbler of pure water, say rain or soft water: in less than an hour, by dropping in the tumbler a little sulphide of ammonium, a black precipitate will be thrown down, consisting of the sulphide of lead—e.g., lead must have been dissolved and held in solution in the water, and as the salt of lead happens to be classed amongst some of the most dangerous poisons, we are necessarily led to the conclusion that, considering every pint of water is embraced by a surface of lead amounting in area to some 190 inches, and considering also that the nocturnal rest of that pint of water in the said lead pipe amounts to some 10 or 12 hours, this metal in its normal condition is somewhat objectionable to those who have a care for their health, and a dislike to a disorder called colic. Were one called upon to displace the popular metal, the success of the undertaking might be much doubted, but as this is not the case, as the metal, with all its advantages, is to remain with a happy transformation of its hurtful properties, the task may be entered upon with no small degree of pleasure—a pleasure enhanced by that grand desideratum, cheapness. Our thanks for the discovery you described in the *Mining Journal* of last week are due to Dr. Schwarz, of Breslau, who is well known as a celebrated chemist, who has devoted a large amount of study

to the metal now under notice. His system consisting of a transmutation of the metallic lead of the interior of the pipe into a sulphide of lead, by passing through it a hot solution of sulphide of an alkali, is simple in the extreme, and there can be no doubt that the sulphide of lead so formed would be perfectly insoluble in water, and that all risk of contamination by the presence of a solution of lead would be removed. Our choice now lies between an evil, the extent of which we do not know, and the perfect immunity from that evil in any degree or form whatever. To those who have read the statement of facts published by you, my advice as to the which to choose is not needed. T.

MANUFACTURE OF LEAD.

Sir,—I send you a few words in reply to "A Smelter's" observations on the pigs of refined lead exhibited by Messrs. Rawson, Barker, and Co., in the Central Exchange Rooms, at the late meeting of the British Association. I am sorry your correspondent, who was so much interested in the beautiful crystalline surface of the pigs, did not trouble himself to find me out in the Chemical Section when I read a paper on the subject of impurities in lead. A very few words would have explained the anomalies he has discovered. The pigs of lead did not tarnish or become dull, because they were purposely protected by a thin coat of varnish. This may also have misled him as to their softness. The statement that these pigs of lead are as soft and pure as can be obtained on the large manufacturing scale I need hardly reiterate. To insinuate the contrary is to call in question the honour of the firm and my own scientific reputation. It is not a difficult matter to analyse lead. The pigs, which have been returned, still lie at the works. "A Smelter" is welcome to take a sample from either. I may observe that one of the pigs was refined lead, smelted from the best Derbyshire ore; the other was refined slag lead; they were placed together for comparison. The identity in appearance and physical characters must have been evident to all observers. WILLIAM BAKER.
Lead Works, Sheffield, September 23.

TIN IN SPAIN.

Sir,—In the Journal of Aug. 29 I find that Mr. Hustler has replied to mine of the 8th, by which I am glad to see that he does not contradict my statements, save that the value of tin already raised was enough to meet costs; this I was informed Mr. Hustler said himself, and my informants still state that they so understood him; however, this matters but little to the question at issue. It would appear, however, that Mr. Hustler adheres to his text of having discovered four lodes; these, with the three he was shown, make seven in number, or, in other words, he is now working on five lodes that are producing tin—one of the three he was shown, and the four he has more recently discovered; this is as I read or understand his letter. It also looks a little strange in the space named, that out of the three lodes he was first shown only one should produce tin, and the four discovered by himself should all be tin-producing; however, as Mr. Hustler very candidly disavows the honour of the first discovery, my object is accomplished. There is no doubt that the district has been known to be tin-bearing since the time of the Romans; but this question suggests itself to me how much did Mr. Hustler know of this until shown on the spot?

I quite agree with Mr. Hustler's remarks, that capital might be advantageously expended in this country in tin mining—in fact, I know of many sets of very great promise indeed; if in Cornwall they would not remain an hour unworked, and great premiums would be paid for places of less promise in sight by far. There are the Corpiño Mines, for instance, from which they smelted and sold 9 tons of tin last year, and all raised by *adventureros* at about 1½d. per lb.; not a tackle, barrow, pick, shovel, level, or anything in the shape of mining or miners' tools, were used when I was last there, and yet some 25 tons of ores are being raised yearly. Here the lodes appear to be well defined, of which there are four or five parallel to each other, and near together, with several cross lodes or branches, all yielding tin, and a good stream of water close to. However, I am informed that the Beariz Tin Mining Company have taken, or are about to take, these mines, and that Capt. Bray, manager of the Beariz Tin Mines, has a son managing, or about to take the management of, these mines; if so, we may very shortly expect to hear of the returns of tin being much increased, and I wish the fortunate proprietors every success. FAIR PLAY.
Corunna, Sept. 12.

THE FATE OF AN INVENTOR—MR. S. B. ROGERS.

Sir,—I was glad to read the letter in last week's Journal, and to find by it that the late Mr. Rogers had left "A Friend" better disposed than the writer to the *Times*, signing "Y." As the communication forwarded by the latter gentleman had the advantage of reproduction in the Journal, I may hope for the same privilege for some remarks which have appeared in the *Star of Greenock*—the benefit hoped for being that, by increased circulation, the spirit of philanthropy may be correspondingly moved, and the unfortunate family of the deceased may therefrom fairly anticipate to realise at least some of the aid they are so justly entitled to expect from those who so largely profited by their father's unrequited labours. M.

"THE LATE MR. S. B. ROGERS.—The remains of the late Mr. Rogers were interred at Llanfistrot, with every mark of respect, the funeral (the expenses of which were borne by a few friends of the deceased) being attended by a number of agents and representatives of the iron trade. A letter has appeared in the *Times*, giving an account of Mr. Rogers's career, and the circumstances of his death, in which the writer, for the sake of effect, has considerably exaggerated the truth. Amongst other things, it is stated that the Freemasons had relieved him from the apprehension which troubled his last moments of being "interred in a pauper's grave." This is entirely without foundation. Mr. Rogers was not a Freemason, and the expenses have, as before stated, been borne by a few friends. The deceased has left an imbecile daughter, whose case presses for immediate attention. It would be a fitting tribute to the memory of the father to provide for the maintenance of his unfortunate child. With this view, some benevolent gentlemen have set a subscription on foot, and we earnestly hope that the ironmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales, and others engaged in the trade, will come forward to assist in the attainment of this object."

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Sir,—In a late number of the Journal it was stated that a court of law had decided that a limited liability company might begin business, and make calls, notwithstanding a great portion of their capital was not subscribed, and it almost seems to be inferred that in the present state of the law shareholders have but little, if any, remedy for recovering back from directors the amount they may have paid for shares, however such money may have been applied. Now, I would ask some of your legal readers to tell me, after due consideration, whether directors, who advertise for capital of 100,000l. for the purpose of purchasing patents, and who succeed in getting payments from shareholders to the tune of 800l., are justified in spending that amount in erecting machinery to try whether the patent would answer, in the hope that if it did the public would be induced to subscribe the capital? The trial failed, and the company became bankrupt. The object of the company was to purchase and work these patents, but having only 800l. towards the 10,000l. required for the purchase, it would surely appear that the directors, without first laying the truth before the few shareholders, had no right thus to spend their money; and I cannot but think that in such a case an action at law by any shareholder against the directors for the recovery of all money paid for shares would be successful. I may add, that the usual truthless notices were published, that the shares were being fast taken up, and that in consequence of the numerous applications the directors had fixed a day for the allotment of shares, &c., that the shares were at a high premium, and that the article to be manufactured would very soon be in the market, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

LOOK TO YOUR ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—In taking leave of "Lux Obscura," and the subject of his objection to clause 39 on transfers, I have, I trust, satisfied him and the public that, whether the clause was necessary or expedient, it was intended to more effectually protect the shareholders under all possible circumstances, and was inserted by the law advisers of the company purely for that object. It was left as an open question by the directors, and being unanimously approved of by the shareholders, the directors are empowered to enforce its provisions should extreme circumstances ever arise to call for it. Now that "Lux Obscura," and your able Liverpool correspondent, "M. R. C.," have expressed their objections to it, it rests with the shareholders to reconsider it, and to rescind it if they deem it necessary; and this may form part of the proceedings of the next general meeting of shareholders, by giving due notice.

I wish to remind "Lux Obscura" that, in my capacity of secretary, I have refrained from expressing any opinion upon the clause; my object has been simply to defend the directors and framers of the clause from what I conceived to be uncharitable insinuations of motive in introducing it.

With reference to the question of registration of special Articles of Association, which has arisen out of the correspondence, I much regret to be bound to admit that Articles of Association with objectionable powers are permissible in the Companies Act, 1862. The new power to expunge them by special resolution is a step in the right direction, but until the power granted to promoters of companies to frame their own Articles is

appropriated I think, with "Lux Obscura," that every company, not adopting Table A in its entirety, ought to announce the fact in its prospectus, and state the additional powers taken; for it is impossible that each applicant for shares can in due time consult the registry and examine the Articles of Association.

I have only to add that the Great Western and Bedford Mining Company did register under Table A in its entirety, and only sought for additional powers at extraordinary general meetings of the shareholders, convened specially for the purpose, and in conformity with the Companies Act.

H. BROOK.

ARTISTIC MINE REPORTS.

SIR.—As a mine adventurer of many years' experience—an experience which, I am afraid, as this letter will show, has not taught me much wisdom—I have in my time read no inconsiderable number of highly-coloured reports of mines, but I never remember to have met with anything to equal those of the gentleman who enjoys the privilege of portraying the progress of WHEAL UNITY CONSOLIDATED MINE to its unsophisticated and confiding shareholders. Reports they can hardly be called; there is such a brilliancy of tone, such a sunny perspective about them, that I cannot in my conscience designate them by any such common appellation, but must call them by a more fitting title—"Pictures by the Wheal Unity Consolidated Artist."

I will give you a few copies of these happy efforts of genius, and let you judge for yourself.—Picture No. 1. June 19: It seems pretty certain that we are getting down on a bunch of rich ore, and I believe that we shall soon be laying open some valuable ore ground.—Picture No. 2. June 20: Lode worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of rich ore per fathom.—Picture No. 3. June 23: Lode worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of rich ore per fathom.—Picture No. 4. June 29: Lode in the 40 worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Lode in the 30 worth 144 per fathom. Winze below the 30, lode of rich copper ore.—Picture Nos. 5 and 6. July 3 and 7: Lode in the 40 worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom.—Picture No. 7. July 23: The 40 east worth 6 to 8 cwt., the 40 west 3 cwt. of ore per fathom.—Picture No. 8. July 29: The 40 east is worth about 12 cwt., and improving every foot driven. The 40 west is improved to 6 or 8 cwt., with every appearance of coming into a splendid mass of ore.—Picture No. 9. Aug. 1: The 40 east is worth 15 cwt., and the 40 west 7 cwt. of ore per fathom.—Picture No. 10. Aug. 11: The 40 west is improved to 10 cwt. of ore per fathom.—Picture No. 11. Aug. 29: The 40 east is improved to 5 cwt. of ore per fathom.—Picture No. 12. Sept. 1: The ore, especially from the bottom level, is of excellent quality, and I have no doubt the sampling will be satisfactory.

Now, Mr. Editor, here is a series of very interesting pictures, which have from time to time been exhibited in the Artist's Gallery, or Mining Correspondence, of your illustrious Journal. And what is the result of all these artistic delineations? The sampling alluded to in picture No. 12 is 6 tons of low quality ore. I hear the roars of laughter that will resound from the end of Cornwall to the other side of the Atlantic, and the truth should be told, though uttered to my sorrow; and, if in the landscape of one of his future pictures the clever artist will add a group of certain patient animals, quietly browsing on the thistles of credulity, his painting will be the more perfect, as it will embrace a public who have hitherto been infatuated by his talents, though that public has, alas! included the unhappy—

ASINUS.

EAST GRENVILLE, AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.

SIR.—No one can read the letter of the "Cautious Man," in last week's Journal, without feeling satisfaction at the lucid manner in which he describes the present position of this mine, and although the policy of giving publicity to estimated expenses before the contracts are concluded may be questioned, the imprudence may be pardoned when we see the object was to protect the adventurers from the efforts of parties who seek to depreciate the mine in the share market. I have on two former occasions called the attention of the public to this most promising mine, and the steady progress it is making confirms the opinion I have all along entertained of it. Without exception, it is the best progressive mine in our district, and I foretell good profits to those adventurers who will hold to their shares, and not suffer themselves to be influenced by any adverse reports that may be circulated. The agents are trustworthy men, and the shareholders should trust to their opinion, and none other. I see by the reports that the various points of operation on the copper lode will yield 11½ tons of copper ore per fm. In the aggregate, and as the lode in the shaft maintains its productiveness, I would ask what finer indication of the tin returns could one expect, when the depth is 65 fathoms? I repeat my opinion, that East Grenville will ultimately well repay those who hold on their interest.

There is another set to which I would call attention, and that is South Wheal Grenville, recently separated from Wheal Grenville. This is a fine run of ground, in which a lode has just been discovered. When East Grenville was separated from Wheal Grenville the shares, as in the present case, were distributed among Wheal Grenville shareholders at 2s. 6d. per share. After remaining at a few shillings premium they rose to 3l. 10s. on or 17½ paid, and have never been at a discount. I well remember how the separation was effected by the time by parties who were either ignorant of the facts of the case, or had their own ends in view in depreciating the division; and I also well remember the various rumours by which a good many of the adventurers were frightened out of their shares. The wisdom of the separation has now long been apparent: it saved Wheal Grenville from what is locally called a "knack," and has greatly enhanced the value of the both properties. Now, Mr. Editor, the separation of South Wheal Grenville is a similar case, and as it is just possible that the like means may be resorted to to frighten adventurers out of their shares, let me give them a bit of honest and friendly advice in time. As I just now said, South Wheal Grenville is a fine piece of ground: the lode discovered is far more promising in appearance than the East Grenville lode was when first met with, and when developed is likely to turn out something good. The shareholders have obtained their interest at a very low figure, and they will do well not to part with it upon too easy terms; but, bearing in mind the successful future of East Grenville, let them exercise a little patience, and have confidence in the future of their property.—Cambridge, Sept. 15.

AGENT.

MINES, MINING, AND SMELTING IN SIBERIA—No. II.

SIR.—The silver in the Siberian mines is uniformly separated from the other metals by the assistance of lead. For the process of smelting, in which the metallic mixture of lead and silver is subjected to a high heat until the base metal is oxidised, or dissipated, the ore is usually mixed with 50 per cent. of lead, and when the mass is completely liquified a stopper is removed from the bottom of the furnace, and the silver runs through. The silver thus obtained is far from pure, and is put into a furnace, and subjected to a strong heat, under which the remainder of base metal that has taken possession of it is drawn off. The auriferous quartz leads, or veins, are usually worked from inclined shafts. The thin laminae are easily broken up and taken out, and one miner will work as much as a ton per day of this detritus. The quartz is white, and marked with greenish veins, containing sulphurets of iron. In this rock the ore is usually found in the form of small pieces, which are in the hands of the Government, occupy central positions to the mining districts, and are easily reached by water.

The argentiferous lead, after being fused by charcoal, is allowed gradually to cool, and the surface is from time to time suffered to run over. The crystals, as the poorer lead, are collected from this surplus, and again subjected to the fusing process, the impurities, as they now rise to the surface, being skimmed off. This argentiferous lead, which is thus reduced to almost a third of the original mass of pure ore, is now ready to be cupelled for its silver. Kettles, holding from 10 to 15 tons, are employed for this purpose; these are supported by massive masonry, and sometimes as many as 20 are grouped together, and put in action at the same time. Common native silver is found in mines which furnish other ores, mingled with quartz, calcareous spar, fluor spar, pyrites, cobalt, and galena. The auriferous silver found is ductile and flexible, without being elastic. It is easily reduced in the Russian furnaces. On the testimony being driven off the pure silver remains behind, encrusted in a brown slag. The yield of antimonial silver varies from 76 to 84 per cent. There is also a cornucopia silver ore, found in superficial layers, and fusible like wax. The silver mines of Nerchinsk, beyond Lake Barkal, yield a revenue of a quarter of a million. A dark-red silver ore, both massive and disseminated, is among those worked; it is found accompanied by other silver ore. Where disseminated it appears translucent, but in masses it is opaque, and deeply shining. The crystals are small, and variously grouped together. In melting it deceptates, and flies off before becoming red. In the process it froths up, part is volatilised, and it sublimes in the form of a yellowish white powder, and leaves a residue of metallic silver. The silver mines of Argun are exceedingly rich; they yield also some gold. Both gold and silver are found in the copper ore of Rolvana.

There are large mines of copper in Pictow, Rolvana, Floskan, Wosker, Kusivo, Alitka, and in the government of Burmansk. Some of these afford the indurated, or agate, copper ore, composed of small crystals, variously aggregated, and yielding usually from 60 to 70 per cent. The blue carbonate of copper, which occurs in the veins of both primitive and secondary mountains, is wrought with great success. The miners often use upon these massive concretions of the compact and earthy blue copper. Native copper is found in large quantities, accompanied by other ores of copper. The shafts of the copper mines are usually deeper than those of the lead mines. Over each shaft a large chain runs over a wheel, to one end of which is attached a moveable water-tank, filled with water that balances the loaded car as it descends. On the water-tank reaching the bottom the operation is reversed. After the argentiferous copper ore is pulverised it is roasted in a double reverberatory furnace, first in the lower hearth, then in the upper. The roasted ore is ground, and, after 8 per cent. of common salt has been mixed with it, is roasted again, by which the silver is converted into a chloride. A wooden tank, with a false bottom, on which the ore is now placed, acts as a filter, and a heavy column of water, resting on the ore, and gradually filtering through it, dissolves and carries away all the sulphate of soda made by the union of the ore with the soda of the salt and oxygen of the air. The ore, freed from the sulphate of soda, is similarly treated with a solution of common salt, to dissolve the chloride of silver, which metal is then obtained from the liquid by precipitation with metallic copper. The copper remaining in the ore is smelted out. A foliated vitreous copper ore yields 50 per cent. of copper and 25 per cent. of iron; it melts easily, and yields a button of copper enveloped in a blackish slag. It is accompanied by quartz, calcareous spar, heavy spar, and other ores of copper. The yield of variegated copper ore is often as high as 63 per cent. In the copper mines of Kolvana, from which gold and silver are extracted, 40,000 individuals are employed.

The Russian Government has erected very expensive furnaces to obtain quicksilver from the ore. The mines are at great elevations. The clue to the discovery of the ore are the little seams which present themselves, and which must be carefully, skillfully, and laboriously followed up. Occasionally masses are come upon 100 feet in length and 40 feet wide, the height usually as great as the width. The reducing water is contained in numerous brick furnaces. Behind the fireplace the ore is stored in a chamber accessible to heat, by means of the condensing chamber behind, so that the heat, and smoke, and vapour are compelled to traverse up and down a number of times before escaping. The interiors of the large places of ore prevent also the ready escape of flames and smoke. The fumes of the quicksilver are cooled and condensed in the water at the base of the condensing chamber, whilst the sulphur from the cinnabar finds an outlet in company with the smoke. The quicksilver, when collected, is put into iron flasks, made of heavy sheet-iron.

Iron is abundant, but is not adequately worked. The supply furnished by Siberia is far below Russian wants. Its high price, also, is a drawback, and this is occasioned, not from want of available labour, but from the circumstance that it is all smelted by means of wood, and that the iron mines are situated to the extreme north, which has an influence on the cost of transport. Immense deposits of pit coal have, however, been found in the northern portion of Siberia, and should this be brought into use, the cost of production will be materially reduced, for it can then be conveyed by water to the iron mines in the governments of Perm, Orenburg, and Viatka. The most important ironworks are in the government of Perm. The annual produce exceeds 18,000 poods of pig-iron and 12,000 poods of bar-iron, and is annually increasing. The Russian iron industry, by its high and almost prohibitory duties on iron, has done everything in its power to encourage the Siberian iron mines, but even an ukase to the contrary could not prevent the wheels of nine-tenths of the carts and carriages of Russia being made of

wood. So long as iron is so dear, even the shares of ploughs and the teeth of harrows will be constructed out of other material. Some peasants cannot afford even to shoe their horses with iron. An abundant amount of sparry iron, which is essentially of a crumbling nature, is obtained at no other expense than that of collection at the foot of the mountains containing the deposits, and of the subsequent transport. Natural force does the work of mining. No sooner do the snows resting on the exposed beds of this ore, and the less than the cap of the deposits begin to melt, than a process of rapid disintegration commences. The constant rolling of the pieces chasing one another down the precipitous sides has a curious effect both to the eye and ear. The Russian iron mines, in the governments of Perm, Orenburg, and Viatka, produce a yield of over 600,000 lbs. troy per annum, and the yield is continually increasing.

Tin has of late years engaged a considerable amount of attention. It is found disseminated in a rock which consists principally of quartz, but in such minute veins that the whole mass must be pounded before it can be smelted. The works attached to the Siberian tin mines, to render them paying, must, therefore, be on an extensive scale. A great proportion of the tin which Siberia supplies is found in gravel as an alluvial debris, and is separated by washing. These washings, besides giving frequently 75 per cent. of pure tin, yield not unfrequently a considerable amount of native gold in veins.

The obtaining of the rock salt, not only for the purposes of reduction, but for trade, which is very extensive in this article, constitutes an important branch of Siberian mining. Deep excavations are made to reach it, and as it is cut out in the mass, the cavernous appearance of the mines presents a singular and picturesque appearance. The lamps and torches of the miners are multiplied in reflection, and have the effect of producing a dazzling glare from roofs and walls. The salt is used for mortar, when brought into a state of quicklime, and by tanners for cleaning their hides. Pearl spar, the common variety is neglected, is abundant in lead mines.

The mines of malachite are of importance. Occasionally it is found overlying translucent emerald copper. This malachite is susceptible of a fine polish, and is of a beautiful and delicate colour. At St. Petersburg there is a specimen of malachite 32 inches in length, 17 inches broad, and 2 inches thick, which is valued at 800l.

In the northern portion of Siberia pit coal is dug up. The supply promises to be adequate to any demands made upon it. Rivers afford facile means of transport.

Alum should be noted amongst Siberian mining productions, for a yellowish kind is found and worked in the mountains of Krasnoyarsk, the Ural, Abtash, Jemsk, Bankal, Barquack, Sena, and several others.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

SIR.—If the gratuitous communication of your correspondent, "Shareholder," in last week's Journal, relative to this mine and myself, bore the signature of "I," it would probably have been equally true and less ambiguous. The writer in question is not a shareholder in the mine, and that assumption should be regarded as one of his peculiar characteristics. It is very questionable if ever he has been a shareholder, although at times he has had shares in his name, but recent occurrences make it doubtful as to whether any of those were ever his own. He can only be regarded as a reckless speculative adventurer, going considerably beyond his means in time bargains, and has at length met a terrible retribution; and now, in the agonies of despair and the depths of his humbled position, he seeks to wring his vengeance on me, because I firmly refused to accede to his request to write exaggerated reports of the mine to help him, as he said, out of his difficulties. I am happy in being able to affirm that he is the only person who ever had the audacity to ask such a thing of me, but he appeared to be oblivious of all consistency, and for a considerable length of time totally disinclined to accept "no" as an answer, pressing me day and night with his offensive importunities, until, with manifested anger, I positively told him that I was deeply involved in the matter as himself I would do no such thing. The character of the mine is clearly delineated in the style of his letter, and do not require to be re-sketches by my pen. Who would, for a moment, imagine that such a letter as his could emanate from a shareholder, unless at the risk of his being considered insane. I have in my possession letters in the handwriting of the party referred to, scurrilous in the extreme, and remarkable for nothing but their audacity, and the internal evidence they afford of being the production of a weak mind and a wicked heart. These letters were sent to parties in London of great respectability, and some of them under the guise of having been written there, whilst others purported to have been written in Bristol. These gentlemen were too wise and discriminating to be deluded by ungovernable rant, shrouded in such miserable disguise. They not only suspected their object but their origin, and sent them back to Liskard as their birthplace, for interpretation and identity, to a gentleman who was able at first sight to detect their authorship, and confirm the suspicions of parties in town. The letter in last week's Journal is sufficiently ill-judged, intemperate, and senseless to secure its own defeat, and, therefore, I need not attempt by analytical criticism to rebut it, but shall simply state that the expressions ascribed to me therein were never used by me, unless with considerable qualifications. I hope in future communications, when individual character is sought to be maligned, the party attempting to do so will append his name.

ROBERT KNAPP.

Liskard, Sept. 24.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CWMBRANE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, Mr. T. S. CUTBILL in the chair.

Mr. C. W. W. THOMAS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 692l. 19s. 5d.

The report of the managing director was as follows:—

Sept. 22.—At your last meeting, having a fine course of ore in the engine-shaft, I fully expected us to increase our returns sufficiently to have not only met our cost, but to have prevented us from making another call. I have, however, been greatly disappointed, the 40 north and south having been poor, producing only occasional stones of ore, and I regret to say are still the same. The lode appears to be disordered by some cross branches or lodges, and until we extend beyond their influence I fear we shall not have much improvement. There is a good course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 30, about 22 fms. from the present and north, which we shall get under as soon as possible; and I hope, previous to doing so, that we shall meet with other productive ground. A few fathoms in advance of the 40 south we hope to intersect the Miner's lode, which is a very promising lode indeed, and which I have every reason to believe will be found productive. On the 40 north, however, though the ground that we are exploring is not productive, I have every confidence in having a favourable change, and get further north where the chief of the ore has been found in the upper levels, and where the red lodges approach the blue. The resident agent has reported upon the various workings in detail, and upon what he considers requisite to be done, which I quite approve of. As to the future returns, they will depend entirely upon the 40 north and south, and upon the continuance of the course of ore in the shaft, which can only be ascertained as we sink and drive. Having the course of ore holding in the shaft, I have no doubt of again having a productive lode in our deeper levels. We are now in an excellent position for sinking the 40 south, and to the 40 north, which will enable us to keep the water at about half the cost we have hitherto been paying.—T. S. CUTBILL.

The report of the directors stated that the ore ground previously referred to as existing in the shaft had not been met with in driving the 40 north and south of the shaft, for more than 3 or 4 fms. As, however, the lode as seen in sinking the shaft below the 40 continues productive and valuable as before, with advantages arising from a greater depth, the directors anticipate a more extended length of ore ground at the next (50 fm.) level. The amount of capital now called will enable the directors to have some important objects completed, and they trust to meet the shareholders with more improved prospects at the next general meeting.

The report of the agent (Capt. James Pollard) recommended the sinking of the engine-shaft: the driving of the 40 north to cut the bunch of ore reported to have gone down below the 30, the distance from the present end being 22 fms.; to drive the 40 south, to see the Miner's lode, distance from the present end 3 fms.; to sink the winze below the 30 south; to drive the 40 south, level north, being in kindly ground; and to drive one of the cross-cuts in the 40. If these places were worked the cost would be much the same as at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN moved the reception and adoption of the report and accounts, and stated that the opinion of several practical authorities was that the shaft should be sunk to a depth of 50 fms., with which opinion the directors entirely agreed.—Mr. MACKENZIE wished to know if the directors had in hand capital sufficient to carry on the operations during the next three months?—The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CUTBILL understood, from the general tenor of the report just submitted, that their present immediate object was more to lay open the ground and to make discoveries than to take away the ore. He considered it of primary importance that the shaft should be driven with a depth of 50 fathoms.—The MANAGER stated if the course of ore discovered between the 30 and 40 had continued, which there seemed every probability would have been the case, the mine at the present time would be in a very favourable position. As the development of the property was extended in depth, he believed the course of ore would be continuous.

The SECRETARY said if the course of ore had only continued as rich in the level as it was in the shaft from the 30 to the 40, the returns from the latter level alone would not only have paid the whole working cost of the mine, but would have left a surplus.—The CHAIRMAN thought it would be satisfactory to, and at the same time inspire confidence in the shareholders, if the opinion of some disinterested and competent authority from Cornwall were obtained. He would suggest that such a person should be called in to inspect and report upon the mine and its prospects.

The resolution adopting the report and accounts was then put and carried. A resolution was passed authorising the directors to obtain the opinion of some Cornish mining authority as to the position and prospects of the mine. Thanks to the Chairman were voted, when the proceedings terminated.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices Winchester-street, on Thursday, to pass certain formal resolutions to dispose of that portion of their set known as West Drake Walls.

Mr. J. B. BALSTER occupied the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, The CHAIRMAN said all present were aware of the object of the present meeting, the resolution to be proposed having been fully discussed at the general meeting held some few weeks since. Suffice it to say, that a resolution had been proposed by the solicitor, who (the Chairman) thought would in every way accord with the opinion expressed at the last meeting. It was then

Proposed by Mr. MORTON, seconded by Mr. FITTON, that the committee be authorised, but not required, to contract for the sale of West Drake Walls set, and to sell the same at the price of 180l., in such terms and conditions as the committee shall approve; the committee being instructed in making such sale to give effect, as far as possible, to the resolutions of the special meeting of May 26 last, the sale to take effect as from the end of the present month, after which all outgoing to be borne by the purchaser. That the lessees, licensees, and all other necessary parties, on request of the committee, be, and are, hereby authorised to transfer the license, and do all other acts in reference to the proposed sale and the completion thereof, which the committee shall direct. That in reference to all acts, deeds, matters, and things authorised or contemplated by the foregoing resolution, or arising therefrom, in reference to the execution or signature of any deeds and instruments having relation thereto, any two members of the committee of management for the time being shall be a quorum, and every deed and instrument purporting to be executed or signed by any two or more members thereof shall be valid and

binding, as regards this company, without any proof of the appointment of the committee, or any member thereof, or of any meeting of the committee or business transacted there.

Mr. W. BRETLEY urged that the West Drake Walls should not be called upon to pay more than the expenses incurred in the surface operations, the law costs, and other incidental expenses.—Mr. G. BATTENS urged that 160l. was only a nominal sum, and was not like extorting a premium from the shareholders in a new undertaking.

After some further discussion, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The following reports were then read:—

West Drake Walls, Sept. 23.—In cross-cutting north and south from trial shaft we have intersected seven or eight branches, one of which is fully 1 ft. wide, producing stuff for the stamps, of a very promising character. We have four men driving the shallow adit north in search of other lodges, from which we are informed copper ore was raised some years since. The ground is of a very favourable character, and good progress is being made. I hope, therefore, to advise you of an early discovery.—T. GASKOYR.

Drake Walls, Sept. 22.—I beg to inform you that we have sampled this day (computed) 17 tons of tin ore. No. 1, 5½ tons; No. 2, 11½ tons, for sale on Saturday, September 26, at 12 o'clock.—EDWARD BRETLEY.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, which concluded the proceedings.

WHEAL HARRIETT MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Monday, Mr. B. ALEXANDER in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for four months, ending with costs for July, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£2032	7	11
Copper ore sold	225	18	6
Tin ditto	1699	11	7 = £2957 18 0
April mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£466	0	7
May ditto	462	0	10
June ditto	509	7	3
July ditto	429	10	11
Dues	54	5	3 = 1921 4 10
Leaving credit balance	£2036	13	2

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Sept. 19.—Since the last general meeting of adventurers in this mine, the engine-shaft has been sunk 6 fms., which is now 130 fms. level; the lode in this sinking has been unproductive. The 130 fms. level has been driven east 15 fms., which is 29 fms. from shaft; in this drive the lode has been nothing to value. The winze below the 115 fms. level is sunk 11 fms. We have 15 ft. further to sink to get to the 130 fms. level; lode in present bottom of the winze unproductive. When this winze is down to the required depth for the 130 fms. level I would advise driving east and west, to open the ground with all speed and prove its value. The 115 fms. level has been driven on the north part of the lode 6 fms.; in this drive we have met with occasional stones of tin; at present the lode is small and poor. This end is suspended, and the men driving on the south part, which is 5 fms. to the east of the winze; the lode in this end is also poor. The slope to the east of the winze below the 100 fms. level for its length, 6 fms., is worth on an average 50l. per fathom. The slope to the east of the winze below the 100 fms. level, on the north and south parts, is worth 60l. per fathom; these slopes are looking well, and from present appearances will continue for several months to come, but the engine-shaft, winze, and levels are poor, and have been so for the last four months.—Alexander's Shaft: The shaft has been sunk 6 fms., and is now down 10 fms. below the 12 fms. level; in the bottom of the shaft the lode is producing stones of copper ore not to value. I would advise sinking this shaft 2 fms. deeper, and then drive a 24 fms. level. The 12 fms. level has been driven east 9 fathoms; in this drive the lode has produced stones of ore, but not to value. In the present end the lode is of the same appearance as for some time past. The adit level has been driven 8 fathoms; the lode in this drive has been generally poor, in the present end the lode is producing stones of copper ore. In the bottom of the adit level, about 8 fathoms east from the shaft, we are sinking a winze which is down within 2 fathoms of the 13 fms. level; the lode in this winze is worth 8l. per fathom. To the east of this winze, below the adit level, we are stopping the lode, which is worth 7l. per fathom, and above the adit we have a slope working, the lode in which is worth 6l. per fathom. You will perceive by this report that the ground we have been sinking and driving through the last four months has been unproductive, but the slopes continue to hold good, and at present are looking well, and I have not the least doubt they will continue for many months to come, and that we shall be in a position to meet costs if we get no improvement in our levels for the next four months. The tin sold to-day realised 62½ p. 7d.; this is not quite equal to what I expected, but the tin standard going down about every week causes the buyers to be very cautious, as it would take some time to get this tin marketable, and they fear a further decline in the price of tin. I hope by persevering and driving our levels to get an improvement before we exhaust our slopes.—STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report be received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.—Mr. ROWLANDS seconded the proposition.—Mr. McCALLAN thought it would be satisfactory to the meeting if Mr. King were to point out the various points of operation, together with their respective prospects. Seeing what had transpired during the past few months, it was more than ordinarily important that shareholders should, upon the present occasion, be put in possession of every item of information in connection with the mine.

The SECRETARY, acquiescing in the suggestion, proceeded to point out upon the section the dip of the ore from the 74 to the 115 fathom level, remarking that the dip was rapidly east. He stated that the winze sinking from the 100 to the 115 fathom level had passed through most productive ground for 8 or 9 fathoms, but in sinking a fathom or two below the latter level the lode had completely gone out; and although in extending the 115 east the lode continued poor, the improvement of the east slope, now valued at 60l. per fathom, was an encouraging and, at the same time, an important feature. The continuation of this improvement would throw a great light upon the actual value of this deposit of tin, inasmuch as the dip being direct east, the lode might be expected to be cut into some 8 or 9 fathoms in advance of the present 115 and 120 fms. level, but the case, they would not have to wait two years—as it had been stated—before the 130 fathom level could be reached, seeing that the winze had already been sunk 11 fathoms below the 115, and had only about 15 feet to sink to reach a depth equal to the 130. This (the 115) end, east and west, would be pushed on forthwith. There was no question but that the eastern end would intersect the dip of tin in about 15 fms. driving, and should the tin hold down, the 115 and the 130 would be driving in the course of tin simultaneously, besides which the shaft would be down to the 140. Remembering that there was a large credit balance, and that there were several important points to be realised during the next few months, he thought the shareholders would agree with him in thinking that when the Harriett was something more than an ordinary speculation.

Mr. BRETLEY enquired if the level 10 fms. below the 130 would take the Condurow lode?—The SECRETARY replied the Condurow were parallel lodes.—Mr. BRETLEY put the question, because it was within his knowledge that in Condurow there was a barren bar of ground, which extended from the 110, for 20 fathoms in depth, under which a rich bunch of tin was opened out. It was only fair to assume that at the same depth in Wheal Harriett similarly satisfactory results would be met with.—The SECRETARY said that, although the lodes in Wheal Harriett were parallel to those in Condurow, they had demonstrative proof that at the same depth the hard bar of granite had been encountered.

Mr. CLINTON wished to know what depth the Alexander shaft had been sunk?—The SECRETARY replied that the Alexander shaft had been sunk about 10 fathoms below the 12, and that the ground in the bottom of the shaft was producing good stones of ore; the ends would be driven off shortly. He might, perhaps, mention that this, the eastern point of the mine, had not cost the shareholders a single farthing, the returns from it having paid for the whole of the machinery, and left a profit upon the workings.

He considered the chances in this part of the mine were of the most encouraging character, inasmuch as the deep adit, which was 40 fathoms from surface, was being driven in virgin ground. Although the lode in this part of the mine was worth only 8l. per fathom, it was to be remembered that it could be sloped away for 50s. per fm.

Mr. MACLEAN wished to know if the shareholders were to understand from the agent's report just read that the proceeds from the mine during the current four months were expected to be equal, and perhaps better, than during the past four months? If his interpretation of the report were correct, there would at the next meeting still be a credit balance of about 2000l., in which case he would beg to enquire whether the committee considered it advisable to recommend a dividend upon the present occasion?

The CHAIRMAN stated that the question of dividend had been fully considered by the committee, who were unanimous of opinion that it would not be advisable to divide any portion of the balance upon the present occasion. Harriett was just now in a very critical position. It was true the costs might be more than met by the returns during the next four months, but he, as he hoped did the shareholders, looked far beyond that period. He quite agreed with his co-committee men, that it would not be prudent to declare a dividend until it had been satisfactorily proved that the tin held down. (Hear.) He strongly urged the policy of keeping a good balance in hand for any emergency that might arise.

Mr. MACLEAN had merely made the suggestion to ascertain the feeling of the meeting. Mr. JONES thought that the declaration of a dividend would tend to improve the market value of the shares.—The SECRETARY said that, although it was for them to consider what market effect would be produced by their transactions, yet, looking at the question from that point of view, he felt convinced if upon the present occasion a dividend of 5s. per share was declared, that in a month hence the shares would be reduced at least 10s. per share in market value.

Mr. MACLEAN enquired how long there had been a credit balance of 2000l.—The SECRETARY replied that there had not been that amount in hand until now, because although the tin had been sold the money was not received.

Mr. MATTHEW stated that some shareholders would have required at the last meeting that a dividend should be paid; but then they (the committee) strongly recommended that, notwithstanding the then prospects of the mine, no dividend should be paid, and consequently the balance was carried forward. The prudence of that recommendation was now apparent, and upon the present occasion, if the shareholders had confidence in the committee, they would adopt their recommendation to carry forward the present credit balance to the next account. (Hear.)

The SECRETARY said it was a rather curious fact that as so much talkwork had been carried on during the last four months no discoveries had been made.—Mr. BRETLEY said such a remark was almost to be expected, seeing as he had already referred to what had been met with at the same depth in the adjoining mine; but while at the present depth this unsatisfactory result had been realised, arguing from the same analogy, they would, in Harriett, at about 10 fms. below the 130, meet with the same rich deposit of tin as had been met with in Condurow. It was the opinion of practicals in the district that Wheal Harriett, in depth, would be a rich mine.

A SHAREHOLDER thought that the opinion of the shareholders, as to the commendable way in which the mine was being worked, should be conveyed to Capt. Williams, as it was not policy to force any mine.—Mr. MACLEAN wished to know what peculiar feature of the mine had caused the shares in some three or four months to advance to something like 50l. per share?—The SECRETARY did not think it was for the meeting to enquire into or attempt to explain market operations—all they had to consider was the mine.—The CHAIRMAN said had the 116 continued of the same value as it was at the last meeting, some considerable difficulties must have arisen among those who were heavy "bearers" of the stock. The then improvement in the mine fully warranted the advance in the market value of the shares.—Mr. MACLEAN said that the remarks of the Chairman only went to prove that the market operations were based upon the reports from the mine; and that being the case, he would like to know how such sanguine opinions had so suddenly disappeared.—The CHAIRMAN said the altered opinion of the agent was consequent upon the unexpectedly altered appearance of the mine. As regards the gradual improvement in the financial position of the company, he might mention, that at the meeting held this time last year the accounts showed a debit balance of 270l.; but in the following January, or the beginning of the present year, that debit had

been reduced to 400. At that time a wind had been sent from the 100 to the 115, through a valuable lode, worth 1000. per ton, and upon the speculation that the end of the lode would prove gradually productive, the shares rose to 50. per share, but instead of the lode continuing, it gradually fell off, and became poor. All the agent had stated was how the mine looked at the time.

The SECRETARY did not see the slightest ground for censuring the market, for, on the contrary, shareholders were much indebted to the market. Harriett had been a favourite mine with market men, and hence it was that shareholders could at any time turn their shares into money. But, under any circumstances, they might depend upon it that every mine would eventually find its money value in the market.—The report and accounts were then received and adopted.—The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LLANTWIT VARDRE COLLIERY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Waterloo-place, on Tuesday.—Mr. J. HOGGON, managing director (in the absence of Lord HENRY GORDON, who was prevented by indisposition from being present), was voted to the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,—
The CHAIRMAN stated that the special object of the present meeting was for the confirmation, or otherwise, of certain resolutions, embodying the company's future Articles of Association, which were unanimously passed at the annual meeting. He would, therefore, merely propose that those resolutions be now confirmed; which was put and carried unanimously.—The CHAIRMAN said the actual business of the meeting was an end, but before the shareholders separated, he felt himself bound to state that he had received several letters from different shareholders calling his attention to a circular that had been issued by Mr. GUERIN. He felt it was but justice to inform the meeting that this circular contained unfounded statements, and that as such they must have been known to the writer. After the conciliatory spirit which he (the Chairman) evinced upon the last occasion; and seeing, too, that since that meeting Mr. Seton and himself had met in a most friendly manner, he (the Chairman) certainly must say that the publication of such an infatigable letter to him altogether inexplicable. It was, however, only due to Mr. Seton, to absolve him from any connection with its publication. After some further remarks,

Mr. SANZON proposed a resolution to the effect that the circular letter, dated Sept. 19, signed by a person named GUERIN, contains false and infamous statements, and in the opinion of this meeting is utterly unworthy of credit, and recommends that any further statements should be treated with contemptuous silence.—Mr. M. C. SETON said that he saw Mr. GUERIN's letter for the first time that morning.

The CHAIRMAN said, that seeing Mr. GUERIN was upon the premises until the meeting commenced, it certainly would have been much more manly had he attended the meeting, when the statements he had published could have been refuted in his presence.

The resolution was put and carried, there being only one dissentient.
Mr. SANZON said there could not be two opinions but that charges against the directors should be brought openly when shareholders were assembled in general meeting, and not covertly in circulars. The fact that the writer, although on the premises at the time that the meeting was held, had absented himself therefrom, was to his mind an unmistakable proof that the published statements were unworthy of credit.

Thanks were then passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Thursday,
Mr. JAMES CROSBY in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.
A statement of expenditure and receipts for the six months ending June 30 was submitted, which showed that there had been a profit during that period of 9498*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The report of the directors stated that the main cause of the diminished profit shown by the accounts is that the price of lead has been very low during the entire period embraced therein, and it was to be feared that until the American market is in a more healthy state no material improvement will take place. Much heavy expense has been incurred at Warne's Mine, as it has been found necessary to work the engine there at full speed in endeavouring to keep down the water, while but little produce has been derived from that valuable part of the mine. The 30-inch cylinder-engine, which formerly drained the Fownow Ancho, will shortly be fixed upon a new shaft in the western part of that mine, new pumps of larger size and an additional boiler are now ready, and will shortly be sent out to be attached to this engine, when much benefit and economy will be derived from them. The quantity of ore raised, as compared with preceding half-years, has been moderate. The directors felt that in the state of the lead market, and whilst important openings were being made in the mine, it was not desirable to press the raising of the ore. The reserves have slightly fallen off since the last general meeting, but when regular operations are resumed at Warne's Mine, and the levels now driving are brought under the ore, the production of the mine can again be increased. A large extent of the underground workings have been passed through at several points during the last six months, but the levels are now closely approaching productive parts of the mine. The agent at Cordova has lately concluded a contract with the railway company for the conveyance of lead from Cordova to Seville and Cadiz at a lower charge; and the directors have just made a contract for the conveyance of lead from Spain to England on terms which they trust will prove very advantageous. Whilst some saving has been thus made, causes have arisen to neutralise this benefit. The large demand for labourers created by the new railways in Spain has greatly increased the price of labour and provisions, and consequently the working costs on the mines are heavier than they were formerly. The directors declared in July last a dividend of 5*s.* per share, and they trust that in a short time they will be able to declare another. The directors having been informed that it was the desire of many of the shareholders that the company should be brought under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, have thought it their duty to submit this matter to the consideration of the shareholders at this meeting, and will, therefore, in due course bring before them the resolution that has been published in the circular and advertisements convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that in the report just submitted the directors had endeavoured to place before the shareholders the exact position of the undertaking, both as regards its past operations as well as with reference to its prospects. The board confidently assured their fellow-shareholders that they believed the property contained the elements of permanency. It was true they had had to pass through a somewhat adverse phase of circumstances, and that they had had to meet a series of heavy expenses, which might, perhaps, have been more wisely carried over a longer period. They had had to contend against an increased freight, an increase in the price of labour, both of which objections now seemed to be disappearing, as advantageous contracts had been completed for the conveyance of the produce from Spain to England, as well as with the railway company. There were, doubtless, many questions that would suggest themselves to the proprietors present, which would be readily and ably replied to by their managers, who would give the fullest information, and such as would satisfy them all that the position and prospects of the undertaking were of the most encouraging character. As regards the registering the company with limited liability, that question, he might say, had originated entirely with the shareholders, as the directors were altogether indifferent whether the company was thus registered or not—when he said the directors were indifferent he meant to convey that, as the company at present stood, there was no fear or probability of any responsibility arising; but the directors felt that the general feeling was in favour of limited liability, and that by following in the tide they thought it might tend to place the undertaking upon a more safe, and perhaps a more valuable footing. For instance, in the case of death, when the settlement of these shares became matter of trust, difficulties arose with the trustees in dealing with them, the expense of which difficulties were removed by limited liability. Therefore, in accordance with the feelings of some large and influential shareholders, the directors had decided to submit the question to the present meeting. He wished, however, to state that the directors would act entirely in consonance with the wishes of the shareholders upon the subject. He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. LOUNDS seconded the proposition.
Mr. COXHEAD enquired if any report had been received from the mine subsequent to that which had been printed?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the usual fortnightly report had been received, which was of a favourable character.—Mr. COXHEAD thought it was important that the shareholders should be made acquainted with the nature of that report.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors would be only too glad to put the shareholders in possession of every item of information they possessed; but, at the same time, he might inform the meeting that the directors had the fullest confidence in the permanent productiveness of the property.

Mr. J. TAYLOR (manager) said it was not usual for the directors to refer to the agent's reports, thinking it much better to let those reports stand upon their own merits. It might, perhaps, be in the recollection of some present that about two years since he (Mr. Taylor) stated that the sinking of the shaft at Linares had been so long deferred, the truth was that during their greater prosperity the desire had been to lengthen the mine rather than deepen it. The engine-shaft at Linares was in a somewhat poor part of the mine; the course of ore, which were very rich both east and west, were poor just about the shaft, and particularly poor towards the east. The report received today stated that the 95, driving east of Fidele's winze, was looking much more promising, and producing good stones of ore. He (Mr. Taylor) might mention that it had been known for some time past that the workings were just entering the ore ground, which it was known would endure to 300 fathoms. The engine-shaft was now down to the 110, having been sunk by Spanish labourers cheaply and well. They would now begin driving the 110, the depth which they had long desired to attain. Warne's mines had shown a great improvement; the levels, both westward and eastward, being in a very fine lode. Unfortunately, however, with the large quantities of ore they had tapped a large quantity of water; but they had lately found by turning the 85—the nearest in advance to that mine—that some parts of the vein had gone off, and the ground being somewhat hollow let out a great deal of water, which was pumped out by the powerful engine at Linares. At Crosby's shaft, which was nearest the western extremity, the engine which formerly stood upon the principal shaft was being put up, so that in the course of six months there would be an independent power at that part of the mine, which then could be opened out very rapidly. He thought they had now come to the turning point.—Mr. COXHEAD thanked Mr. Taylor for his explanations, which he considered were very satisfactory.

Col. PRANON enquired when it was expected they would be able to master the water, by which they had been overcome for the last eighteen months.—Mr. R. TAYLOR said upon the old mine there was a very powerful engine, and there was a bar of ground between the two mines, sufficiently hollow to allow some of the water to run from Warne's to the old mine, the engine upon which was of sufficient power to pump the whole of the water cheaply; but at the same time they were putting up an engine at Warne's.—Mr. J. TAYLOR explained that the object in erecting an engine at Warne's was not merely to conquer the water, but to enable them to test the value of the whole western ground, which, so far as could be seen, was of a very promising character. The distance between the two mines was about half-a-mile, but half of that distance had already been pierced. It was hoped that in about twelve months a communication would be effected between the two mines.

Mr. R. TAYLOR said that the improvement in the western portion of the ground was of the greatest importance, seeing that to the eastward the limits of the boundary had been reached, whereas to the westward there was a considerable extent of untapped ground, which, so far as could be judged from every appearance at surface, would be found equally productive to that which had been already developed.

The motion adopting the report and accounts was then put, and carried unanimously.
Mr. J. TAYLOR mentioned that the price of lead was a little improved.—Mr. COXHEAD said the whole question of profit and loss was the amount of 1*l.* per ton.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the property of piece and repairing the company under the Companies Act, for the purpose of obtaining limited liability.—The CHAIRMAN having proposed a resolution to that effect, Mr. COXHEAD had no possible objection to the proposition, but would like to know upon what basis the limit would be made. He had known cases where a great

deal of trouble had arisen in finding out the amount of liabilities and assets by which the new company should be bound.—Mr. LOUNDS said the law stated the shareholders could not get rid of the liabilities incurred, but of whatever might subsequently accrue, the shareholders were liable for a certain specified amount.—The CHAIRMAN said the company continued to maintain an excellent position in Spain; and as regards the position the company would occupy from the time it was registered, no change whatever would take place, with the exception of the word "limited" being added to the title, by which the shareholders' liability would be limited to the 3*l.* per share already paid.—Mr. COXHEAD said the capital paid had been 3*l.* 10*s.* per share. He wanted to know if it were compulsory to fix the capital at that amount.—The CHAIRMAN said the shares would be called 3*l.* shares, fully paid-up.—Mr. J. TAYLOR, in answer to a question as to the present financial position of the company, stated that, after paying all liabilities, there would be a balance of assets of something like 10,000*l.*, or 12,000*l.*; so that in registering the company with limited liability there was no possible fear of any person being called upon for any debt.

The CHAIRMAN said the lead to be sold would pay back all the capital, and leave 10,000*l.* profit.—Mr. LOUNDS said already the capital had been repaid three times.—Mr. J. TAYLOR said that in addition to their capital they had 10,000*l.* worth of lead, and 8000 tons discovered in the mine, which they certainly might estimate would produce at least 4*l.* per ton profit. There was also the plant and machinery.—The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. TAYLOR said that most gentlemen present were interested in the Alamillos Mine, might, perhaps, not be out of place to mention that two powerful steam-engines had been purchased at very low prices. One had been already erected, and the other was in course of erection, and the pumpwork was being sent out. Everything was progressing very satisfactorily, and the prospects were of the most encouraging character. Thanks to the Chairman and directors having been voted, the proceedings terminated.

DOLFRWYNOG MINING COMPANY.

The following report of the directors will be presented to the shareholders at the first general meeting of the company, to be held on Tuesday next, at their offices, Great Winchester-street, City:—

The shareholders are aware that this company was formed in October last, with a nominal capital of 20,000*l.*, of 11, each, of which 10*s.* per share has been called up. Soon after taking possession of the property, being on the 13th of the same month, the directors appointed a deputation to visit the mine, to see the state in which the property had been left by the late company, appoint a manager, and make the necessary arrangements for working the same efficiently. This deputation was accompanied by one of the largest shareholders, Mr. Ripley, who was well acquainted with the property. The first step taken by the deputation was to secure a sufficient supply of water-power. In carrying out the arrangements for this purpose, the deputation found it necessary to secure a lease of the Hafod Owen sett, on which is a valuable gold lode, which they hope may hereafter be found to advantage. The deputation found all the underground workings under water; Nos. 1 and 2 shafts having nearly 180 ft. of water, whilst No. 3 shaft, not having any communication with Nos. 1 and 2, and not being sunk quite so deep, had only 115 ft. of water. The directors then proceeded to appoint a manager, and, after much discussion, it was determined to secure the services of Capt. George Williams, who had formerly worked on the mine, and arrangements having been made with him, he was desired to forward to the board plans and estimates for working the water. The necessary machinery was, for sale, at the Brynarian Lead Mine, but before the purchase could be made, the time was consumed, and it was not (much to the annoyance of the directors) until January that the property was secured upon very advantageous terms; but, notwithstanding all the exertions made, it was the month of March before the machinery was on the mine, owing, in a great measure, to the distance (some 34 miles), and the state of the mountain roads. The machinery had then to be erected; here again the directors were delayed by the bad weather and the short days, so that it was not until the 28th of May that the wheel was set at work. It had not been long so before the pumps gave way, from a defect in the castings of the pipes, which were purchased at short notice. In replacing these the directors were delayed by some of the weeks. This, added to a failure in the supply of water from the now dry weather (unusually so this year), brought the directors to Aug. 11 before the mine was worked in Nos. 1 and 2 shafts and the levels communicating therewith, while No. 3 shaft is only just reported free. In consequence of the great delay, a small deputation from your board visited the mine during the foregoing operations, in the month of June, and they were accompanied, as before, by Mr. Ripley, who, much to the satisfaction of the board, made it convenient to remain some four weeks at the mine, to push forward the works. One of the deputation to the mine in June brought up some of the quartz from the Fownow level, which he had assayed at the School of Mines, and the produce was extremely satisfactory, as shown by the following table:—

"Metallurgical Laboratory, Royal School of Mines, July 17.—The carefully powdered sample of ore, containing galena, from North Wales, weighing about 9 <i>½</i> lbs., has been assayed for gold, according to your instructions. The results are as follows:	
Native gold, separated on sifting	Per ton of ore 3 ozs. 16 dwts. 11 grs.
" obtained by assaying the sifted portion of sample. 34 1 10	
Total	37 ozs. 18 dwts. 3 grs.
The 37 ozs. 18 dwts. 3 grs. of native gold, contains of gold	28 ozs. 16 dwts. 10 grs.
" Ditto	9 3 8
" Ditto	2 3 8

The larger proportion of the silver present probably exists in the galena.

(Signed) (For Dr. Percy.) RICHARD SMITH.

This result induced the directors to try a larger quantity, and they sent for 1 cwt. of the quartz, to be taken indiscriminately from the lode. This was sent to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, whose report was as follows:—

"Assay Office, Hatton-garden, Aug. 12.—We have examined the sample of mineral marked as under, and find the following to be the result:—Mark of sample, 'Dolfrwyng Mine.' Produce of pure gold from 10*½* lbs. 122 grains.

(Signed) JOHNSON, MATTHEY, AND CO.

This would be at the rate of more than 5*½* ozs. to the ton.
The directors have one of Britten's machines at work, and another daily expected on the mine. Several experiments have been tried with it, and with the following results, viz.:—560 lbs. of quartz from Fownow level gave 16 grs. of pure gold, equal to 2 dwts. 16 grs. per ton; 252 lbs. of quartz from Nos. 2 and 3 levels, gave 2*½* grs. of pure gold, equal to 20 grs. per ton; 33 lbs. of picked quartz from Fownow level gave 604 grs. of pure gold, equal to 8 ozs. 11 dwts. 3 grs. per ton; and 112 lbs. quartz from the old workings at the level of No. 3 level gave 19*½* grs. of pure gold, equal to 16 dwts. 11 grs. per ton. The directors have been in communication with many of the managers of other gold mines, both in this neighbourhood and elsewhere, as well as with other persons best acquainted with the subject, and the result has convinced them that, before going to any heavy outlay for the amalgamating process, it would be desirable to make a trial of Mr. Sloper's machine, which he has agreed to lend the company for that purpose. The directors have decided to erect the Cornish stamps, in addition to the crushers which were purchased with the other machinery from the Brynarian Mine, so that the directors now hope to be very shortly in a position to make a report to the shareholders which they trust will be satisfactory. The state of accounts will show that 5470*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* has been expended, and 4414*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* expended, and the balance of 1055*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* is now in the bankers' hands. This balance will not carry on the mine many months, unless the company are fortunate in the discovery of a rich shoot of ore. The directors, therefore, recommend that they be empowered to make such calls as the necessities of the mine may require. The directors append the report of their captain, from which the shareholders will see the present state of their property, with its future prospects.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not improved during the week; there has been business transacted probably to a large extent, but of a more private nature than to notice officially. The decline in almost all shares is some evidence of the general state of the mining market; while, no doubt, the decline in the standard for copper and tin has considerable influence. SETONS continue very quiet, and quoted lower.—WHEAL BASSET and EAST BASSET have been in request; the latter are better, and several transactions effected at improved rates.—CLIFFORDS have slightly varied, but left off firmer.—WHEAL BULLERS are being offered at lower figures.—SOUTH FRANCES continue heavy, at present quotations.—NANGLES have declined, and remain inactive, at market figures.—CANNONVALE shares are seen in small quantities, at 44*½* *s.* and 45*½* *s.* per share, and the price of the shares.—COOK'S KITCHEN and TINCROFT have also declined, and are offered at lower rates.—SOUTH CROFTS have been in request, but declined since.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been down at lower rates.—WEST CHIVERTON have further advanced, and several transactions effected at the highest quotations.—CHIVERTONS have advanced, and from present appearances, likely to further improve.—WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST GRENVILLE have been more than ordinarily quiet, especially the former.—NORTH ROSEKAR continue dull, at present prices.—NORTH CROFTS have varied, but appear a little firmer.—NORTH DOWNS are quiet, although offered at lower rates.—NORTH TREKERRY have changed hands, at nominal prices.—EAST TREKERRY have been in request, consequent on a reported improvement.—WEST JAMES are in demand, at buyers' figures.—WHEAL HARRIETTS have been dealt in at improved rates, but rather scarce.—KITTS (St. Agnes) are less active, and but little doing, at minimum quotations.—EAST ROSEKAR and GREAT WHEAL BUSY are very quiet.

EAST LOVELL, which were in good demand previous to the meeting last week, have been offered and done at lower rates, apparently without any cause for the decline.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, and BASSET and GATLEY, have receded, being more freely offered.—WHEAL GATLEY are less enquired for, whilst EAST GATLEY have advanced.—WANDERER, CONSOLE, and STREET AND STREET, continue dull, at lower rates.—TOLVADEN have been in request, at nominal prices.—EAST PROVIDENCE and buyers at market prices.—MARGARETS have been offered at lower figures.—PROVIDENCE and TREKERRY maintain present quotations.—WHEAL MARGARETS have been in request, at improved rates, since the meeting of last week.—EAST CARADON have been quiet, with few transactions at lower rates.—MARKE VALLEYS have been done at quoted prices.—GLASGOW CARADON are more freely offered, and but little done.—LUDCOTT, GOWANNA, and HERODSFORD have receded.—MANY ANNS are quiet, whilst TREKERRY have slightly improved.—NEW WHEAL MARTHA has declined, and are offered at lower rates, buyers scarce.—DRAKE LANE and EAST RUSSELL have declined.—CROBONS have been largely dealt in, at improved rates.

EAST CARADON.—The counter lode, in the 50 east, is valued at 10*l.* per fm.; 60 east, 6*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and presenting good indications of improvement. They are sinking in the bottom of the 60 from 5 to 6 fms. before the 60 end, which is down about 2 fms., and, for the breadth carried, is worth 50*l.* per fm.; the 70 east is saving work, and improving; the 70 west is valued at 10*l.* per fm.—New Lode: 70 east, 10*l.*; 70 west, 12*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 60 east is at present disengaged by a small cross-course, which will be passed through in a day or two; 60 west worth 10*l.* per fm. The mine, on the whole, is looking well, although the paces valued may not appear greater. The ground is more promising, and, in fact, presents indications for early improvement generally.—GLASGOW CARADON: They have not yet intersected the lode in the 52 cross-cut, having from 3 to 4 feet more to drive. The 40 west has improved within the last few days, the end being now worth 15*l.* per fm. for the portion carried, and the ground easier. The shaft is down 10 fms. below the 55; the ground has very much improved, and they calculate on completing the shaft to the 65 in about a month.—CROBON: The lode in the shaft is reported to wear a more encouraging appearance, with every probability of an early improvement. In the 84 west the lode has been cut east of the cross-course, and found productive, and promising to improve. The 84 and 73 east are looking more promising.

WEST CHIVERTON.—A rumor has prevailed that the bolt had been lost, and would, probably, throw the samplings back for a month or more. But by more recent information it is stated that the accident, which occurred on Saturday last, is not likely to delay the sales for more than a fortnight or three weeks.—EAST TREKERRY is reported to have improved, and from present prospects likely to lay open an important discovery. In clearing up the eastern ground they have laid open a very promising lode in the shaft, producing rich grey ore, and with a large proportion of tin. The discovery being very recent, more will be reported when properly laid open.

TOLVADEN is reported to have improved in the 63 and 73 fm. levels east. The lode in the winze sinking below the 67 has considerably improved; in fact, they have taken out 18 tons, which is put to pile, and 6 tons from the slides, from 2 fms. of

ground, worth 6*l.* per ton; the lode is 3 ft. wide, all ore. By this morning's (Friday) post I am advised that the general prospects of this mine are better than for the past four years. The lode in the winze under the 68 will turn out 5 tons of splendid yellow ore to the fathom. There is also a good crop of ore in the 53 which is 17 fms. behind the winze), composed of grey and black metal ore; where there has been a new discovery, and whole to the surface. There is also an improvement in the 93, west of engine-shaft, and likely to prove valuable.

WHEAL MARGERY has very much improved of late, and from present appearances, is very likely to become a permanent and profitable mine. The prospects a few months since were very discouraging, and it was apprehended by many that the mine would be abandoned; but, with the zeal and perseverance of the administrative, that and other casualties have been so far overcome. The mine generally is opening out remarkably well, especially in the 110, both east and west, and although the latter has since fallen off in value, a rich lode, 15 fms. in length, has been laid open, worth 40*l.* per fm., which is shortly expected to be met with in the 122. The 110 east has also improved, and is now worth 25*l.* per fathom. Other places are looking better, both for copper and tin; consequently, by the next four-monthly meeting great and important changes may be expected.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The shaft is down 10 fms. below the 130, the lode continuing unproductive, as well as all other main points of operation, with the exception of the stopes in the 100. The stopes west of the winze is valued at 80*l.* per fathom, and that east of the winze at 60*l.* per fathom, for tin. These places are the only productive points at present. The copper (or Alexander's) lode has also fallen off in value. The only points of any value at present are in the winze below the adit, worth 8*l.* per fathom, and two stopes, worth respectively 6*l.* and 7*l.* per fathom.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE is reported to have improved in the shaft, where they have a lode fully 5 ft. wide, of a most promising character, with leaders of rich grey and black copper ore; other points of operation are looking very encouraging. The discovery in Tolvadden attaches considerable importance to the future prospects of the mine, inasmuch as the improvement is within 50 fms. of the boundary of this mine.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—The lode in the shaft continues worth 100*l.* per fm., and improving in sinking. The 26 has been driven about 6 fms., and worth 80*l.* per fm.; the back has been stopped for 6*½* fms., and worth from 50*l.* to 120*l.* per fm., from winze to 1260*l.* worth of tin has been sold. The lode, south of Peter's shaft, is a recent discovery, and in sinking a winze in the bottom of the 14 is worth 20*l.* per fm. At the meeting held last week a dividend of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share has been paid.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—An improvement is reported to have taken place in the Guide shaft, and also in the shallow adit, where they have a good lode for tin, worth 16*l.* per fm., so far as seen it is large, and producing some very rich work. The mine generally is looking well, whilst the operations at surface and underground are going on rapidly and satisfactorily.—EAST PROVIDENCE: The monthly meeting was held on Tuesday last, the accounts showed a credit balance of 75*l.*

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—A large amount of business has been done during the week both in dividend and good progressive mines. The Chiverton district, which has proved so highly successful during the past six months, has commanded very great attention. The great success of WEST CHIVERTON has caused the whole of the mines in the same locality to be sought after. There appears to be no doubt about this becoming, as it was at a former period, the most important lead district in Cornwall. WHEAL HOPE, in this locality, in 2048 shares only, has very much improved of late, and is now about paying its costs; therefore, with a little further improvement, which will, probably, take place ere long, the mine will be brought into a profitable state. The mine is selling in the entirety at about 6000*l.*, or less than 3*l.* per share. Another instance of the extreme folly of despairing of a mine has just presented itself in the case of TOLVADEN. A short time since the shares of this mine, almost given up for lost, and a good number were sold at 5*s.* and 6*s.* each, since which an improvement of 1*l.* believe, a very important character has taken place, and the shares have advanced 20*s.* during the past few days. TINCROFT shares have been rather lower, but for what reason I am at a loss to conceive. There are not many dividend mines in the market, and this is considered to be the very best at the present price. I believe I am right in stating that there is more tin ground being discovered monthly in Tincroft than in any other mine in Cornwall; hence I consider them to be the cheapest and safest shares to buy in the whole list. Tincroft is now, and has been, worked with a view to a permanency, and the shareholders may rely with great confidence on the same state of dividend (if not more) that they have received hitherto. Chiverton is another good concern, in which money may be invested for the purpose of receiving good dividends. A large lot of shares have been put on the market lately, and until they are disposed of the price may not advance much. WHEAL GATLEY is a well-known, good dividend property, and likely to become of much more importance ere long.

At CARADON UNITED, the ore that is being raised from the winze below the adit is of a rich description, and produces about 13 per cent. average. There is every probability of this being the top of a rich bunch of ore. Every effort is being made to erect the stamps, for the purpose of returning large quantities of both tin and copper already at surface, while there are hundreds of fathoms of tin ground already laid open that will be taken away at a profit when the stamps are erected. I will venture to assert that there is not in the whole Caradon district any mine, with the exception of South Caradon, West and East Caradon, Craddock Moor, and Marke Valley, that possesses so much ore ground and ore at surface as Caradon United; while the shares, at 25*s.* paid, and a good balance in hand, machinery all paid for, are only about 30*s.* to 35*s.* per share. When they are 4*l.* or 5*l.* the mine will, probably, be more appreciated. Everything seems to indicate an approaching active market, and the public will do well to look out for a few good mines to invest in.

From Mr. W. LEELEA.—The extraordinary development of the resources of the country, together with the enormous importation of the precious metals, and the bountiful supply of food which Providence has favoured us with, is creating numerous schemes for profitable investment. The Mining Share Market, on the contrary, is drooping every day, except in a few instances. This is clearly attributable to the wild speculation in some of the mines which characterise the market, and to the fact that, for instance, three of the most prominent—East Caradon, Wheal Ludcott, and East Carn Brea. EAST CARADON last year was selling at the enormous price of 337,920*l.* for the whole mine; this day 172,032*l.*, showing a loss of 165,888*l.* LUDCOTT, 120,000*l.* for the whole mine; this day 14,400*l.*, showing a loss of 105,600*l.* EAST CARNE BREA, 120,000*l.* for the whole mine; this day 78,000*l.*. Thus it will be seen last year these three mines were selling in the aggregate 577,920*l.*; this day 228,432*l.*; total loss, 349,488*l.* These mines intrinsically, in my opinion, are worth as much money now as when selling at their highest price last year. Hence, it will be enquired the cause? My answer is, "forgetting" and "jobbing." Having advised the sale of most of the mines at high prices, I consider the present a good opportunity to re-invest in first-class speculative mines, as there are several possessing every element of success, situate in good districts (surrounded by rich mines), on which large sums of money have been spent, and brought almost into a paying condition under sound and efficient management. Amongst those deserving of special attention are the following:—East Rosekarr, Kitty (St. Agnes), Great Lacey, Tolvadden, East Treskerry, North Miners, West Tolgus, Wheal Crobar, South Darren, North Phoenix, North Wheel Bassat, East Wheel Level, Wheal Margery, and Trelyon Consols.

At EAST DOWNS, in driving a cross-cut north, from a winze in bottom of the 67, a lode has been cut upward to be from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of solid yellow ore. The other levels are being pushed forward under this ore ground with all dispatch, and from the congenial character of the ground they expect to cut the same shoot of ore soon. This is very important, as should the lode continue dividends will soon be resumed. At EAST TREKERRY, in clearing and sinking the eastern shaft they have discovered a rich deposit of copper ore, that will pay well for working. I have always had a good opinion of this mine; it is capped into 1024 shares, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* paid, the district being first-class. The manager is Capt. John Nancarrow, of St. Ives Consols. ROSEKARR UNITED is opening well, and every appearance of becoming a great and lasting mine. Shares are very low. NORTH MINERS is another very good mine, and is a speculation in a very high price, purchase, as the prospects are very favourable. GREAT LACEY is opening a large amount of reserves, and will soon resume dividends.

From Mr. T. P. THOMAS.—I find my remarks, last week, on the Twelve Apostles Mine have not escaped the observation of certain parties, who, I am informed, are of the opinion that I am not to be trusted, and think it actionable. As I have no defence to anyone, as I merely wished, as a supporter of Welsh mines, to prevent my friends and the public from being misled by exaggerated statements as to their wealth. Owing to the very bold statement with regard to the TWELVE APOSTLES AMALGAMATED MINES, I made enquiry as to its truth, and the following is the reply:—"The present company commenced in September, 1862. They have sold from the commencement 160 tons of lead ore; out of this quantity there were 30 tons of white lead, which were sold for 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The remainder I did not get the price of, but it is very good ore. The last of this quantity was sold six weeks since. They have now on the mine about 300 tons of best lead, and 6 tons of white; made, and ready for sale, nearly 200 tons from the commencement. The amount sold I had from the lord's agent, who weighed the same from the mine. The royalty is 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The mine is looking very well, and they are raising from 20 to 25 tons per month. It is very buncy, and they cannot estimate nearer than this quantity at the present time." It is not necessary to me comment upon the difference in the statements, and I, therefore, leave the matter to my friends and the public to judge for themselves. I am informed there is good lead cut in a new shaft, and I believe the mine to be a good speculation; but, at 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.* per 12,000 share, being 36,000*l.* to 42,000*l.* for the mine, I think the sellers will be better off than the buyers.

MINERA UNIO has greatly improved since my last, having cut a splendid course of ore in the 80 yard level; these shares are good to buy for dividends, and I strongly recommend them. This lode goes into CENTRAL MINERA, and I advise my friends to purchase at that mine while shares can be had low. At NORTH MINERS I find they will soon resume sinking the engine-shaft, and have discovered good lead; at the present price of shares, I recommend them as the cheapest speculation in Wales. At TRIMLEY HALL they have exactly the same stratification as the Twelve Apostles, Minera Union, and the western part of Minera, and they have discovered a course of ore worth from 1 to 1*½* ton per fm. but finding the water which they did not attempt to work it, preferring to sink the main engine-shaft, and, in order to effectually develop the mine, to erect an engine, which they are now doing. These shares are to be had at about 12*s.* 6*d.* per 2500th, and I firmly believe that, upon the engine going to work, they will be making as much or more profit than the Twelve Apostles; why, therefore, should one be worth 42,000*l.* and the other about 2000*l.* Trimley Hall set occupies 84 acres; a good engine, and water in abundance for dressing; royalty low. I advise the purchase of these shares. With regard to the Cornish mines, my observations of last week have been pretty correct. CLANNORKE VEAHS have fluctuated very much, having become a market mine; but I advise my friends not to part with them. They have had a fine discovery, and what I call a "big" lot, at a price of a mineralised lode, which may at any time prove continuous; should it be so, shares may go to a high figure. The market has been moderately active, and a considerable business done in East Caradon, West Chiverton, and other market shares; but the quotations appearing daily, I leave them to the effect of this letter, knowing that they will be much more correctly given in your leading article.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—The TWELVE APOSTLES AMALGAMATED MINES, near Wrexham, in 12,000 shares, 1*l.* per share paid. The following relates to the constitution of these mines, and the reports received there

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ago that weight. It is expected that a junction of these valuable lodes forms itself in the Twelve Apostles ground, which is looked forward to with confidence. I think that it would pay anyone to visit the district, to inspect the mines. If any practical man saw the manner in which these mines are worked, as regards sinking &c., he would not be afraid of investing his capital. I am not aware of any mines having such prospects before them. We have not had the new scrip printed as yet, but all will be ready by the above date. By the end of three months I expect the shares will be very valuable.—Sept. 14: I hasten to correct an important mistake which crept into your communication in the *Mining Journal*. Instead of these mines only paying 5 per cent. per annum, they have in the early part of the year paid over 40 per cent. on the outlay. Since which dividend was paid, we have spent a large sum of money in driving a day level in the West Miners, which will drain that mine to a great depth; also, heavy expenses have been incurred in providing plant and sinking shafts, all of which have been paid out of profits, leaving quite 15 per cent. per annum, which was divided amongst the shareholders two months ago. By the end of this month another 100 tons of lead ore will be stored ready for sale, and it is confidently expected by the captain and manager that these mines will now be able to produce on an average at least from 100 to 120 tons per month, which will yield very handsome profits to the shareholders. You need have little hesitation, therefore, in placing this company upon your Dividend List, for it is becoming one of the best mining investments in the kingdom. I went up to the mines on Thursday last, and was highly pleased with the underground workings, and the further proof of mineral wealth awaiting extraction. Several fresh pipes of ore have been discovered since my last visit, leading to veins of rich deposit, and before long I expect to report the cutting of a lode, equal to any that has been found in the old Miners Mine, of which the greater portion of this set is in direct line of continuation.—Sept. 17: As to the mines, there can be but one opinion. We can, after a few months, raise at least 120 tons per month; our present expenses are almost 4000 to 4500, per month; then, if the month's sales are put at 100 tons, there must be a good surplus at the end of the year. There is no doubt that considerable jealousy is entertained by the owners of the adjoining sets, who are less fortunate than ourselves, and if the information you receive comes from such a quarter you will be able to estimate it rightly. As the dividend paid, as per my previous note, I am certain, then, as to the future, we can only judge by circumstances. We have no engine power or crusher on the mines, not having required them. The Twelve Apostles is drained in a great measure by "swallows" (cavities in the limestone, which naturally act as wells, and carry off all the water).

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Sept. 25: Capt. Thos. Treloar reports that the produce for July amounts to 22350 lbs. This is the highest produce yet obtained, and is an increase of 144 lbs. on the preceding month. The lodes generally at the points in progress are maintaining their favourable character.

LINARES.—Sept. 14: Pozo Ancho.—West of Engine-shaft: In the 85, west of No. 129 winze, the lode is again opening, and looking promising for further improvement; worth 1½ ton per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut south-east is still hard and wet. The lode in the 61, east of Isadora's winze, is looking very promising; worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 61, west of Roble's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom, very compact, and looking more promising. In the 51, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode has declined in value since last report; now worth 1 ton per fathom.—East of Engine-shaft: In the 95, east of Vidal's winze, the lode is looking much more promising, and producing good stones of lead; the 85, east of Patricia's winze, is still opening; worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 85, west of Jaime's winze, the lode is looking more promising, composed of carbonate of lime and lead; worth for the latter 1½ ton per fathom; the lode in the same level, east of Jaime's winze, has very much improved in appearance since last report: worth 1 ton per fathom. The 75, east of Gabriel's winze, and the 75, west of Field's cross-cut, are still poor.—North Lode: The lode in the 85, east of Ortega's winze, has declined in value since last report; now worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the 75, east of Field's shaft, the lode is looking more open, producing good stones of lead, and looking promising for an improvement. The lode in the 61, east of Isadora's winze, is large, composed of good lead, and looking very promising. The lode in the 51, east of Patricia's shaft and winze, in the engine-shaft sinking below the 95 the ground is somewhat harder than it has been. In Santana's winze, below the 51, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom; we hope to hole this winze during the present month. The lode in the 130 winze, below the 75, has very much improved, composed of gossan, soft spar, and lead ore; worth for the latter 2½ tons per fathom.

FORTUNA.—Sept. 12: Canada Inco.—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 100, east of Adios shaft, is still hard and poor. The lode in the 100, west of Clavel's pump-winze, still continues large and open, letting out a large stream of water. In the 90, west of Zamora's winze, the lode is small, and the ground hard and wet for driving. The 80, west of Santana's winze, is a little easier for driving. In the 70, west of Guillermo's winze, the lode is very regular, compact, and well defined, carrying soft granite on the south wall, worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of Salvador's winze, continues very small.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 70 end, west of the 70 end west of Lovinde's shaft, will now be commenced to open out a 70 fms. level; the lode in each end is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 55, east of Lazara's winze, there are occasional spots of ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the 45, east of Jose's winze, is still split up into branches, worth ½ ton per fathom. The 30, east of Domingo's winze, still continues to open out splendid ground, worth 3 tons per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: At Jud's shaft, below the 55, the men are getting on well with sinking. The lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In Canila's winze, below the 55, the lode is small, the ground is hard and wet for driving. The lode in the 100, east of Isadora's winze, has made the ventilation good; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In Garcia's winze, below the 20, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in Pascual's winze is rather small, but very compact, worth 1½ ton per fathom.—Los Salidos: In the 75, west of Joaquin's winze, there is nothing new to notice since the last report. The 65 is communicated to Buenos Amigos shaft, and the men are put to drive west; the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of Balde's winze, has a very kindly appearance, composed of clay, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth for the latter 2 tons per fathom. In the 45, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom; this is split into small branches, and the ground is hard for driving. The lode in the 30 still continues small, worth ½ ton per fathom.—East of Morris Engine-shaft: In the 75, east of Domingo's (late Gregorio's) winze, the lode is well defined, consisting of gossan, quartz, and lead ore, worth for the latter 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 65, east of Bliciana's winze, is very compact and regular, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of Farras (late Gine's) winze, is very regular, containing gossan, quartz, and 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 55, east of San Pablo shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 45, east of San Miguel's shaft, there has been no change since last report.—Shafts and Winzes: At Morris's engine-shaft, below the 75, the lode is split into small branches, Buenos Amigos shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. In Sanchez's winze, below the 65, the lode is very compact, and the ground hard for sinking. Domingo's winze, below the 65, is communicated to the 75 by a rise in the back. Gailardo's winze, below the 45, is situated 36 yards west of Balde's winze, and in advance of the 55; this is still in old workings.—General Remarks: The tribute department is much the same as usual. We estimate the raisings for September at 360 tons. The new steam-whim is put to work, and is drawing away stuff from the 100, Adios shaft.

WEST CANADA.—Capt. Plummer, Lake Huron, Sept. 4: Huron Copper Bay: The new engine-shaft is yielding 2½ tons per fathom, with favourable prospects. The stopes on the west of Nicholas' winze, west of new shaft, yields 3 tons, and the stopes on west of Richard's winze, east of ditto, also yields 3 tons per fathom; the stopes on west of Palmer's shaft yield 2 tons per fathom. Bray's shaft is being sunk to the west of the 100, and the lode is being opened up; the stopes on east and west of Carmichael's winze yield 3 tons each. The whim-shaft, west of Colling's Fire lode, is poor; the lode is small.—Wellington: Grenfell's shaft is now down 1½ fms. below the stopes, and good progress is making with its sinking; the lode in it is much as usual, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. Cross's shaft is down for a 32 fms. level, and the levels started east and west under favourable circumstances, lode yielding 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. Stopes on east of Hooper's lode is worth 3 tons, and that on east of Rowe's 5 tons per fathom. We have not been able to dress so much ore for the past month as we did for the previous one on account, as I before informed you, of scarcity of water. We have, however, been refreshing the shafts with water, and the lode is much as usual, so that now we are doing much better in this respect, and hope to go on dressing our usual quantity until the close of navigation.

VALGODEMARD.—J. Hoskins, Sept. 1 to 15: Driving No. 1 gallery on the grey copper lode, by four men, at piece-work; driven 1 metre 20 centimetres; ground rather hard, the lode continuing in the same direction, carrying a regular wall on the west side. The lode has improved very much since my last. We have some beautiful white spar, impregnated with grey copper, also mixed with carbonate of lime, which gives every indication of getting near some good mineral ground. Continuing sinking Long's shaft by six men at piece-work; sunk 1 metre 30 centimetres; ground very hard; lode looking well; a little vugly throughout, with some good stones of grey copper, mixed with lead, and some appearance of being mixed with fair depth. Continued sinking over Long's shaft in back of No. 1 gallery, on grey copper lode, by two men, at piece-work; stopped 4 metres cub; lode looking well, yielding 1½ tons of grey and yellow copper, mixed with lead ore; ground very favourable throughout; the stopes and lode looking well, much better since my last. Continued driving the gallery on the upper fine-grained lead lode by two men, at piece-work; driven 60 centimetres; ground rather hard; lode very productive, yielding some good mineral, carrying a regular wall on the west side, producing 2 tons of ore to the fathom. Commenced driving on the lode in the cross-cut, to correspond with Long's shaft, by two men, at piece-work; driven 1 metre 20 centimetres; the lode looking well, yielding good stones of lead, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore, with a little blende; the lode has every appearance of being a very strong one, and carrying a beautiful stratum, which assures me that the lode continues in depth. Commenced sinking a winze in No. 1 gallery plumb, on the lead lode, by four men, at piece-work; sunk 3 metres; the lode continuing the same in going down. This winze is to correspond with the cross-cut commenced at the former forge, 20 metres further down the mountain, and also to prove the lode in depth; the lode is very regular in this winze, carrying regular walls, with some nice gossan on them; the lode producing very fine stones of lead ore, mixed with blende, has all the appearance of being a very strong lode in depth. Driving on No. 1 gallery, on the lead lode, by two men, at day-work; driven 2 metres; ground very favourable, and the lode very regular, carrying two regular walls, with some nice gossan on the hanging-wall very rich in mineral; the lode not quite so rich throughout as it has been hitherto, by reason of a cross-vein running across the lode, which has been a metre each side of this cross-vein. Driving the cross-cut at the former forge by two men, at day-work; driven 60 centimetres; ground very hard. This cross-cut is 20 metres further down the mountain to prove the lode in depth. All other works going on much the same. The picking and spalling have been short-handed by reason of the harvest.

[The Allen and Quenagen, Santa Barbara, Bearia Tin, and St. John del Rey reports appear in the Supplement to this day's Journal.]

GOLD IN WALES.—A few weeks ago there was a regular rush for licenses to work for metals on the Crown Lands, and the hills about the Carnedd were visited daily by persons anxious to become rich without labour. Many were fortunate or unfortunate enough to discover quartz covered with a thin yellow coat of gold, or at least traces of gold; and, as might be expected, the finder was as willing to sell his treasure as he was careful to hide where it was found; but by this it appears that these golden visions have vanished, so far as the Llanelled Mountains are concerned, for although it has been proved that there is gold, the yield is too little to be profitable. But on the same range, near Bwlch-y-ddafon, Mr. Evans, Galtchew, has discovered a rock which yields 8 dwts. 12 grs. of gold to the ton, with every convenience near at hand, such as a constant and sufficient supply of water to extract the gold from the rock. The rock analysed was on the surface, and it is thought that the yield will be greater or lower down. Not far from this spot a really rich deposit has been discovered, and the lucky finder sold his rights to the same for some hundreds of pounds.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

MINING ACCIDENTS.—At Boscon, on Tuesday, John Treize was killed by a fall of earth.—At Botallack Mine, on the same day, James Blackwell was severely injured by a premature explosion whilst tamping.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Eds, September 18: Since your last meeting we have had but two men working underground. They have been chiefly engaged in stopping the bottom of the 32, north and south of the winze, that is sunk from the 32 to the 42; they are at present stopping north of the before-mentioned winze; the lode here is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and for the last few days it has been very much improved, producing 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom, and has every appearance of holding down. The 42 is not driven further than the winze, so that we are not far enough north for this run of ore. It appears that the run of ore between the 32 and 42 is dipping north faster than it did in the levels above. I think we shall have to drive the 42 fms. level 5 or 6 fms. further yet to meet with it, which I should highly recommend to be done. At surface, exclusive of the smithy, we have two men and three boys, and one woman dressing. To keep these constantly employed, as we cannot do with less, we are dressing over some old leavings, that will give a little profit. I have discharged the carpenter, except when wanted very particularly. We have 10 tons of ore in the bin, and shall send it off as soon as we can get a vessel to take it.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Sept. 23: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130 west. The stopes in this level are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in the 118 west is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 and 3½ tons per fathom. We have not taken down the lode in the 103 west. There is no alteration in the 90 fms. level west. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 tons per fathom.

BILLIS.—F. Evans, Sept. 23: We have fixed the new lift of pumps, and commenced sinking the lode, producing excellent stones of lead.—**BOSCAWEN.**—T. Treloar, Sept. 22: The lode in the 80, west of Hunter's shaft, is at present rather small, producing a little ore, but not of much value. The lode in the 70, west of the above shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 5½ ton per fathom; the lode in this level, driving west of Kiteley's shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed chiefly of capel, with a little ore, but not to value. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 60, west of Hunter's shaft, is 20 in. wide, worth 12½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of the above shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; this level is suspended east of No. 2 winze below the 50; we expect to communicate these drivings in course of a short time. Sampson's lode in the 30, east of John's shaft, is at present small and unproductive. We purpose suspending this driving, and put the men to drive west on the course of the lode. Nothing else new since our last report.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Sept. 23: Main Lode: The lode east and west of Williams's shaft, in the back of the 12, is turning out good stamps' work, quite equal to expectation. We have commenced sinking below the 12 through very easy ground; let at 4½ fms. I hope to get down to the 24 in about six weeks from this time. I think we shall soon lay open a profitable piece of ground in this part of the mine. The stopes east and west of Viger's shaft are improved this last week. No alteration on the south lode since last report. Samples will be sent off at the commencement of another week; I think it will be above 4 tons. Judging from the ground we are now stopping, we may fairly calculate we shall increase our next sample.

SAUFLOYD UNITED.—J. Lester, Sept. 23: The winze sinking below the 40 is now down 2 fms. 2½, and continues to yield about 2 tons of ore per fathom; the ground is very bad for progress. The 52 fms. level is extended west of engine-shaft 17 fms.; it continues to pass through branches of lead ore; the ground is more favourable for progress, and is letting a quantity of water. The lode in the 40 west and the stopes in back continue of the same yield as last reported. For the last week most of the men from the two last-mentioned places have been engaged throwing down stuff from the 17 and 47 fms. levels. The lode on the stopes at the 40, as to take another stopes over. On Saturday last we sampled 60 tons of lead ore, for sale on the 30th inst.

BYNFORDE HALL.—T. Pierce, Sept. 17: We have found a vein under the Woolfs cross-cut, and it appears very promising; for some days it has been producing very nice lumps of ore, and is very likely to turn out well. We have not much alteration in any way at Grainger's. The tributaries are going on as usual. The Millers vein at Bynford is very promising. We have commenced stopping here both east and west, and the men are getting nice ore both ends of the stopes; this vein is in the right sort of ground for ore, and I expect an improvement every yard. We sold 10 tons on the 10th inst., at 12½ fms. per ton, and shall have another lot ready for the next sale.

BYN GLOUG.—J. Eddy, Sept. 23: The lode in the 75, 1½ ton per fathom. The 90 west 1½ ton per fathom. The lode on the run under the 75, 1½ ton per fathom. Sump below the 75 east 2 tons per fathom. Six pitches in the 75 east 1 ton per fathom. A pitch in back of the 65, on the flat, 1½ ton per fathom. There is no change in this flat in the north cross-cut. We shall, if nothing occurs to prevent, commence sinking the engine-shaft below the 90 in about a fortnight from this date. This is now in a fine course of ore. Our sampling next time will be 50 tons. The engine-house is built to the loading, and everything connected is progressing very well. It is likely we shall also sell 30 tons of blende next sale.

BYN GLOUG.—J. Eddy, Sept. 23: The lode in the 75, 1½ ton per fathom. The 90 west 1½ ton per fathom. The lode on the run under the 75, 1½ ton per fathom. Sump below the 75 east 2 tons per fathom. Six pitches in the 75 east 1 ton per fathom. A pitch in back of the 65, on the flat, 1½ ton per fathom. There is no change in this flat in the north cross-cut. We shall, if nothing occurs to prevent, commence sinking the engine-shaft below the 90 in about a fortnight from this date. This is now in a fine course of ore. Our sampling next time will be 50 tons. The engine-house is built to the loading, and everything connected is progressing very well. It is likely we shall also sell 30 tons of blende next sale.

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CWMBRANE.—Sept. 24: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, will produce about ¼ ton of ore per fathom; the 40, driving north, occasional stones of lead; 40, driving south, spots of lead, but not to value. Nothing cut in either of the cross-cuts. The 30 south will produce 6 dwts. of ore per fathom; the 30, sinking below 50 fms. level, south, will produce 5 dwts. of ore per fathom. The 10 fms. level north is improved a little; there is a small leader of lead coming in on the hanging wall.

DALE.—R. Nines, Sept. 24: We have sunk 8 ft. in the new engine-shaft during the past week, which is now 98 fms. 2 ft. below the surface. The water in the old mine will shortly be out, so that we shall soon be able to get to the bottom.—F.S. The water is so very low in the old mine that there is no danger now attending it.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Sept. 24: We have completed the fixing of new girders, bolts, &c., to Brenton's engine, which is again in full work. No other changes to notice since our last report.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Sept. 22: I have been underground here to-day. I believe we are nearly through the elvan course; the ground has become much easier since yesterday; the water from the end is much stronger. I am in hopes we shall soon see the lode. I will write you again in two or three days if there is any alteration.

J. Eddy, Sept. 24: Our cross-cut adit south is through the elvan. We have been giving 12½ ton per fathom, driving through this ground. The adit can now be driven for 30s., and I hope in a few days to cut the first lode.

EAST BROTHERLY.—W. H. Panchard, Sept. 24: In continuing the cross-cut north through the lode at 15, the men have cut into a very strong division of the lode, carrying a good mixture of lead ore, and superior to anything previously seen in this mine. The cross-cut is being continued, in the hope of finding a profitable course of ore before reaching the north wall. We are daily expecting the pumps from the foundry, and as soon as fixed we shall commence cross-cutting the lode at the 25.

EAST CARADON.—James Secombe, Sept. 23: Caunter Lode: The 50 mat is worth 10½ ton per fathom. The 60 mat is worth 6½ ton per fathom, and presenting good indications for improvement. We have a winze sinking in bottom of the 50, from 5 to 6 fms. before the 60 end, down 2 fms., worth for the breadth carried 50½ ton per fathom. The 70 mat saving work, and lode improving. The 70 west is worth 10½ ton per fathom; the 70 east is worth 10½ ton per fathom; the 70 west is worth 12½ ton per fathom. South Lode: The 60, east end, is at present disordered by a small cross-course; we hope to be through it in a day or two. The 60 west is worth 10½ ton per fathom.

EAST CLOGAU (GOLD).—K. Roberts: In St. James's No. 2 level the lode continues the same as last reported on, and is still carrying a well-defined north wall. Our progress last week was 5 ft. In No. 1 (St. Dewi) level the lode averages from 10 to 15 in. wide, and turns out to be very compact auriferous quartz; our progress was 3 feet. In No. 1 (St. John's) cross-cut the ground continues hard and luffy; our progress here was 5 ft. In. As we have sufficient materials to go on in sinking in the St. James's and St. John's junction lodes, I took the men into the 31st set to make an opening on a new lode. This lode is strong of auriferous quartz, embedded in a beautiful channel of ground. At present we do not know its size, but it is very kind and promising. As our progress in this department is but small, I am under necessity to reserve any further remarks, but still with sanguine hope of being able to favour you with a more complete and encouraging report in my next.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Giverville, J. Scholar: Tutwork Setting for September: The old engine-shaft to sink below the 60, by nine men, at 30½ ton per fathom. The new engine-shaft to sink below the 50, by twelve men, at 15½ ton per fathom

favourable indication of a lode being near. The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit level, is yielding good work. There are five pits working, which will produce on an average 16 cwt. of ore per fm. We are getting on well with the surface-work at Level Newydd, although the late wet weather has been much against us, and consequently, rather impeded our proceedings. The wheel-pit is completed, and the shaft and centre-pieces fixed thereon, and have commenced to put the wheel together.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, J. Edwards, Sept. 19: We have fairly cut through the north lode in the 72, and set to drive west on its course; it is about 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, and producing 1½ ton of ore, or 6½ per fathom; as soon as we have opened in this end about 9 ft. we shall also commence to drive east to prove the lode in that direction. The lode in the 49, east of cross-course shaft, is about 2½ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore, of a more promising appearance; the lode in this level, east of Tom's shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing spots of copper ore. The lode in the 42, driving east of Trelease's shaft, is at present small, with a little copper ore, but not to value; the lode in this level, driving west of Hick's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the deep adit level is 15 in. wide, with a little ore, but not of much value.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colchard).—G. Richards, September 23: The engine-shaft having reached the depth of 20 fms. from the collar or surface thereof, a cross-cut has been commenced north for intersection of the lode, and no time will be lost in reaching the desired object. The ground is both easy for exploring and congenial for mineral. All the buildings are finished except the engine-house; the recent heavy rains have retarded progress, but with the latter and the shaft all possible speed, however, is being exerted for its early completion. The engine is now ready for erection. Our neighbour, the Devon Great Consols, are shodding on the Wheal Thomas lode to the east; its bearing being into the eastern part of our set, and its underlie south, which also is in our favour. As they proceed I trust to report more definitely.

GREAT DAREN.—H. Williams, Sept. 23: There is an improvement in the back of the level Coed. A few feet have been driven further west than the old stop on a branch, and here we have a good stone of ore, and we hope it may lead to greater results. We have only two men at this point now, while four are in the stop in the back of the 10, where we have a paying lode. Much of our time has been spent in repairing shaft, whin, tram-roads, &c.; and now those things are in order we are drawing from the 10, and shall be busy dressing again shortly. We have 10 tons of crop ore in the bin ready for sale, and looking at the limited amount of ore ground from which this came, and the fact of there having been no new ground opened, it seems an encouraging feature, as bearing on the old ground west, and makes one feel anxious for the extension of the level, likewise to unwater that part, in the hope of obtaining very considerable returns from tribute operations, independent of the opening of new ground.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Sept. 19: The lode in the 87, driving west of Vivian's engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm.; the lode at this level, driving east of said shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 47, is 4 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 47, east of the latter shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze sinking below this level, west of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, west of River shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fm.; we are obliged to suspend the sinking in consequence of water. At Job's shaft we have fixed in the last week the standing drawing-lift at the 65, and are now in course of forking the water.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Sept. 22: There is no change since my last report. We have sampled blende, computed 87 tons, bids for which will be sent to the office on or before the 28th inst.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 23: In the 154, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing some good work for tin, worth 30½ per fm. In the 154 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 125 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundle, peach, and spar, with occasional stones of copper ore. In the 90 east, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; this lode has failed a little since the last report; this is owing to a part of the cross-course going through it, although the kilns on the lode have not been out of the ground. In the 90 west, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some very good stones of ore, but not enough to value; this end is also in a beautiful channel of ground.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, Sept. 19: The cross-cut at Hill Brothers shaft is in about 7 ft.; the ground so far is much the same as we had in the shaft; we are driving this end as fast as we can by eight men. We are erecting a horse-whim on No. 2 shaft, and it will be ready to draw stuff on Monday or Tuesday next, from the western part of the mine, which has lately become dry. We are raising work sufficient to keep the stamps going, and shall sell tin before another pay-day. The pitches are looking fully as well as when we reported last.

GREAT WHEAL BARN.—J. Fetherick, J. Richards, Wm. Trelease, Sept. 22: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not of much value. The lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 25½ per fm.; the lode at this level, west of Offord's shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 15½ per fm.; the lode at this level, east of said shaft, is 7 ft. wide, worth 50½ per fm. The lode in the 120 is split and disordered with the elvans. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 110, is 15 in. wide, worth 6½ per fm. The lode in the 110, driving east of the above, is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. Matthew's shaft is now sunk to the 110, and we shall commence driving west to communicate this level with the 110, east from Offord; the lode is at present small, and unproductive. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 100, is 10 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value; the said shaft is about 5 ft. wide, worth 18½ per fm. There is no lode yet intersected in either the 100 or 70 fm. level cross-cut north. The north part of the lode in the winze sinking below the 50, west of Black-Dog shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, of a kindly appearance. Nothing else new since our last report.

GRIT AND STAPLEY.—Sept. 22: The East Grit steam-engine shaft is being sunk below the 90 fm. level with all possible speed, by twelve men; this shaft is now down about 8 fms. below the 90 fm. level; no time will be lost in getting down this shaft to a 105 fm. level, in order to open out the south lode as soon as possible. The shaft 30 fm. level, going west from the engine-shaft, on the south lode, has been completed, and is now being driven to the 70 fm. level. About 95 fms. west of the shaft the boring of this level to the winze has given us good ventilation, and have cut out a piece of ground for tribute, which we have set to six men, at 6½ per ton. The 90 fm. level is now being driven west of the winze, by six men; the lode in this end is about 3 feet wide, principally composed of spar, producing saving work of a low quality. The 90 fm. level, going north on the cross-course, is in a lode about 5 ft. wide, composed of grit and spots of lead ore; ground hard for exploring. The 70 fathom level, going south on the cross-course, the lode at this point is about 1 ft. wide, composed of a dark clay-slate, with branches of spar, rather stiff for driving. The 70 fm. level, going west from the old grit, on the Fox hole lode, has been cleared and made secure to the present end; we find the lode in this level to be about 5 feet wide, very soft and poor in sight. Since clearing this level we have set a tribute pitch in the back of the level, a little behind the end, to three men, at 6½ per ton. The 50 fm. level, going south from the angle-rod shaft, on the Squiliver lode, has been cleared out and well secured to the end; we find this level to be driven about 63 fms. south on the angle-rod shaft; the lode in the present end of this level is very small, about 6 inches wide, composed of clay-slate and spar, but the ground appears to be all taken away in the back of the level within 6 feet to the end. We are engaged at present in clearing out a shaft in the level of 25 fms. to the south of the engine-shaft, which is sunk down to the 50 fm. level, of the same depth as the angle-rod shaft, and so far as we can see this will be our principal shaft for opening out the Squiliver lode, below the 50 fm. level, as it appears a good perpendicular shaft, and is much nearer the ends of ground for discharging the stuff. Should this prove to be the best shaft we shall be able to put in a ladder-rod in the angle-rod shaft, which is much wanted in this part of the mine, as the men have now got to travel near half a mile underground before they reach their places of work. The 80 fm. level, going east from the west grit engine-shaft, on the rider lode, is in a lode about 6 feet wide, very open, and discharging a great deal of water. We have been looking forward for improvement in this level for some months past, but although the lode looks kindly, it contains no ore to value as yet. The deep adit level, going east of cross-cut, at the Stapley Mine, is in a lode about 4 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and nice spots of lead ore. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding a small quantity of lead ore. The bolters for the West Grit engine have been on the mine about a fortnight, but Capt. Arthur has some heavy job in hand, and he has not been able to send on the bolter-makers to put the bolters together as yet.

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, Sept. 23: Wheal Fox: Since the last meeting we have sunk the flat-rod shaft to the 40, and the men are now preparing to sink to the 30. From the 40, a shaft is being driven to the 30, and the lode in this level is about 2½ ft. wide, of a highly promising appearance, and will be taken away by tributaries. The eastern end is now in the great cross-course, and we shall have to drive a fathom or two further before it will be free from its influence, when we expect a valuable lode. The 30 we have driven 8 fms. east, on Wheal Fox lode, which has varied in value from 10½ to 45½ per fm., and the level is now passing through ground of the same value. This end is now 64 fms. east of the flat-rod shaft, and 84 fms. in advance of the 40 end; for the whole of this distance the lode has been productive, which shows the ground of our confidence for the next level. The 30 has been driven east 24 fms., and is now under Redford's shaft, which we have communicated in the course of a week, and we shall then be in a position to extend the 10 east, which will undoubtedly be attended with great success. For the last 12 fms. in this level the lode has been 3 ft. wide, worth on an average 12½ per fathom, and is still opening ground of the same value. —Riche's Lode: The 40 cross-cut, south of flat-rod shaft, we have driven 6 fms., and intersected this lode, which is about 1½ ft. wide, worth 5½ per fm.; price for driving 50s. per fm. —New South Lode: This lode has been intersected by the 20 fm. level cross-cut, south from flat-rod shaft; we have opened on it about 10 fms., and for the last 3 fms. it has been tribute ground. In a winze in this lode, below the adit level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3½ per fm., and improving as we sink, entirely in whole ground. Our tribute department is looking very well, averaging throughout the mine 8s. 6d. in 1½. Our returns for the last two months have left a profit of about 2000, and we are pleased to say that the mine throughout never looked so well as at the present time.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Newton, Sept. 25: As requested, I have visited these mines for the purpose of making a plan, &c., and I now give you my opinion of what came under my own observation at Gwydyr Park. The rise in the back of the deep adit level is up within a few feet of the middle level, and the lode is about 18 in. wide, carrying a leader of lead ore, worth 8 cwt. per ton; as soon as this rise is completed we shall begin to stop the lode west, and we have 10 fms. in length, and about 7 fms. high, to take away for ore, and the lode in one part to the west, in the back of the deep adit, is worth 10 cwt. per fathom, so that we may calculate on raising a nice pile of lead ore. I see no difference in the eastern and western end of the rise, and consequently we may also assume a greater number of fathoms of ore ground to the east. The deep adit in Gwyn Liffon has been driven 108 fms. in hard ground, and will come in about 35 fms. deep; we have gone through the first, or red lode, and continued the end further on the east and west lode, towards cutting six other north and south lodes, all of which have been worked away open by poor men for half a mile in length, and all the lodes will be intersected within 60 fms. of the surface. The lode in the east and west lode; it is, however, necessary we should turn and drive on the red lode north towards Newton's shaft, begun on the surface on this lode, and now about 11 fms. deep; this shaft will give us good air for the necessary drivings from the deep adit to cut the various lodes, and also an access to bring our stuff to grass, by making this a whin-shaft. The lode in this shaft is about 18 inches wide, producing good stones of ore and blende, in a beautiful gossan, on the footwall of the lode; this lode in the deep adit, from the influence of the east and west lode, is only about 8 inches wide, composed of spar, gossan, blende, and spots of lead ore, but as we go north is improving in size and appearance, and the ground 3½ per fathom easier. This lode has been working on from our north boundary to Gwydyr Park sets, in three several sets for a century, by a succession of adits from the side of the hill, where the lode is from 3 to 3½ feet wide, composed of gossan, blende, and lead ore, and having been carried on by poor men upon tack notes, is quite sufficient evidence of the productiveness of the works, for without the works providing the means, it could not have been carried to such a wonderful extent, being near 1½ mile long. Our object for the present at Gwyn Liffon should be to get Newton's shaft in communication with the deep adit, by sinking and rising from the deep adit below the level of the lode in the shaft. There are several side lodes and crossers in Gwydyr sets, which might and ought to be opened upon the deep adit, and very likely to be productive, and it only wants capital, with spirited working, to realise, in my opinion, valuable results. Specimens of the ore from the shaft and rise may be seen at the company's office, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Sept. 22: The driving of the 50 and 30 west have been

resumed.—West Hawkmoor: The No. 3 lode, in the adit level driving west, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, capel, and good spots of tin ore, a very promising lode; the lode in the rise in back of this level is 2 feet wide, composed of peach, capel, mundle, and good work for tin ore. The shaft is sinking in favourable ground, and good progress is being made therein. We sold last week 2 tons of tin ore.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Sept. 23: In the 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is without any material change. The stop in the back of this level is worth 20½ per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is producing a little ore, but at present not enough to value. The rise in the back of the level is worth 30½ per fm. The stopes in the back of the level are worth on the average 20½ per fm. The 85 west is producing some saving work. The stopes in the bottom of the level are worth on the average 30½ per fm. The rise and stopes in the back of the level are for the present suspended, and the men are now engaged sinking a winze in the bottom of the level, where the lode is worth 22½ per fm. The stopes in the back of the 75 are worth 20½ per fm. At the 50, west of the new engine-shaft, several small branches have been met with, which appear to be the lode in a disordered state; in the present end a cross-course has just now been intersected, beyond the influence of which I look forward to more favourable results.

HUNTINGDON AND WARREN TIN.—J. N. Dunn, Sept. 23: The lode in the bottom of the 20 fm. level is worth 70½ per fm.; it is a splendid looking lode and improves as it goes down. We have also cleared up a sink in bottom of this level, about 5 fms. from shaft, and find the lode fully as good as reported, producing good tin, worth 50½ per fm.; we thus have many fathoms of rich tin ground between this level and the 30, that can be taken away at a low tribute. The air being poor throughout the eastern part of the mine, we are under the necessity of holding a rise that has been put upon some fathoms in the back of the 10 fm. level; this we expect to complete to adit by Saturday. We shall thus thoroughly ventilate the mine. Want of air has hitherto been a serious obstacle to the expeditious working of the mine. This will now be entirely obviated by the holding of this rise. The operations at the eastern adit are progressing as fast as possible. We are within a few fathoms of the sump, and hope to reach it in a few days. The late heavy rain has somewhat retarded the completion of our dressing-floors as soon as we expected. The steam-work was good, and we are pushing on the clearing of a batch of tin as fast as possible. Saturday next being our setting-day, we shall on that day set four or five pitches at a low tribute, the particulars of which will be given in our next report. We are now in a position to make regular returns of tin.

KELLY BRAT.—S. James, Sept. 23: The lode in the rise in the 95 east has been taken down in the past week, and it is about 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. At the above point we have a large quantity of tribute ground laid open. We have commenced operations in the 85 east, where the lode is looking favourable for an improvement as we proceed east over the run of ore ground which has been passed through in the 95 in the above end; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and stones of ore, and embedded in a mineralised stratum. We are still cross-cutting south in the 25 east, where the ground is favourable for the production of copper ore, and easy for exploring. The tribute department is looking a shade better than it has for some time past.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is much the same character as it has been for the last 10 fms. which have been driven, composed of quartz, strong mundle, and spots of copper ore, carrying a regular wall and a fair underlie, and the stratum is of a mineralised character. We have commenced dressing ore for the next sampling with all possible dispatch.

LADY BERTIA.—Capt. Harper and Metherell, Sept. 21: Since our last report we have continued the driving of the 65 west by the side of the lode, when it was last cut through we found it quite 3 ft. wide, carrying well-defined walls, composed of quartz, mundle, peach, and stones of ore, letting down a good stream of water. In the 41 east we have just cut through the lode, where it is about 2 ft. wide, consisting of mundle, peach, quartz, and ore; from the character of the ground in this place, carrying strings of ore, we hope to see an improvement shortly. In the 30 east we have no particular change to inform you; the lode in this end still being small, composed of flookan, prlan, and mundle, with occasional spots of ore. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is about 2 ft. wide, composed of ore, mundle, and quartz, worth of the former 4 tons, and 20½ per fm. The 20 east we are driving by the side of the lode, the tribute pitches are without any alteration requiring notice from us to-day. At the new eastern shaft we have before informed you that we have effected a communication with the 30 with a borer-hole, which takes off the water from the said shaft, and the men are pushing on with the sinking as fast as possible.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, Sept. 24: We have got a quarry where we can raise the stone for the engine-house at a reasonable rate and light charges. We have plenty of sand and clay on the spot. We have selected a very good spot for the dressing-floors, and where the tailings can be washed off. We are sinking a shaft about 5 fms. west of No. 3 pit, and have a good lode in it. We are sinking another shaft between No. 3 and 4 pits, and there we have a fine lode. In the 20 east we are raising good work for the stamps. **LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.**—J. Curtis, Sept. 22: Setting Report: The 20 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 40s. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The 20 to drive west of ditto by four men, at 40s. per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, opening out ground that will be wrought by tributaries at 6s. 8d. in 1½. The 10 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 2½ per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fm. We have 16 men on tribute, at from 6s. 8d. to 8s. in 1½. We sold on Sept. 10, 4 tons 4 cwt. 0 oz. 15 lbs. of tin, at 68½ per ton, and shall sell to-morrow 4 tons more.

LONG LAKE.—J. Evans, Sept. 23: We have an improving lode at the engine-shaft, which will produce 15 cwt. per ton, and 20½ per fathom.—Benetton's Shaft: The 60 to drive east of the 50, and from appearance the lode will be productive to the depth. The 70 east is led to drive at 3½ per fm. for lead ore, and is worth over 1 ton per fm.; two pitches in back of this level are working at 4½ and 5½ per ton. The 70 west will be resumed driving as soon as the skip-rod is finished, which will be the latter part of this week; this end will produce 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 60 west is in easy ground, led at 30s. per fm., and 2½ per ton for lead ore; present value 12 cwt. per fm.; a pitch behind this end let at 5½ per ton. The 60 east is opening ore ground, though hard at present, but no doubt there will be a change soon; let at 13½ for 1 ton, and 20½ per fm. The 20 east we are driving by the side of the lode, the tribute pitches are without any alteration requiring notice from us to-day. At the new eastern shaft we have before informed you that we have effected a communication with the 30 with a borer-hole, which takes off the water from the said shaft, and the men are pushing on with the sinking as fast as possible.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Sept. 20: During the past week the shaftmen have been engaged in dividing and casing the timber in order to bring the whin-kibble to the present bottom—that is at the 70. We shall commence hauling from the 70 on Monday morning; this being done, the levels will be pushed on with all possible dispatch; the lode is large, and of a very kindly appearance.

MERLINS.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 23: We have now cut through the lode in the bottom of the winze-shaft, and find the width of it to be 2½ fms., but at this point the lode is not rich, although producing a mixture of ore. The 30, going south from shaft, is rather poor at present. The rise in the back of this level is worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, north of rise, are worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The 30, driving north of shaft, is looking better, and yielding a moderate mixture of ore stuff. The stopes in the back of this level produce good dressing ore stuff. At the western shaft, on the new lode, we have a little ore, but no improvement worthy of notice has taken place here since last reported. Our dressing, &c., progresses fairly. We shall prepare a small parcel of ore for the sale to-morrow fortnight.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 23: The lode in the end, going west from the bottom of the winze-shaft, is letting down a mixture of ore, water, and from its very kindly appearance we are daily expecting to meet with ore.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 24: Brabner's shaft is down 12 yards; the ground consists of limestone, with veins of spar, containing a little lead running through it. The late rain has given us an increase of water, notwithstanding the sinking is progressing. The lode in the 80 yard level has much improved since my last report, now producing excellent stones of lead, and very promising; this being yet 15 yards behind, the winze in which there is a fine course of lead encourages them to anticipate a further improvement shortly. The stopes in this level is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom, and 20½ per fm. The 20 east we are driving by the side of the lode, the tribute pitches are without any alteration requiring notice from us to-day. At the new eastern shaft we have before informed you that we have effected a communication with the 30 with a borer-hole, which takes off the water from the said shaft, and the men are pushing on with the sinking as fast as possible.

MINERA WESTERN BOUNDY.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 24: Operations at this mine are progressing very prosperously. The lode in the shaft sinking from surface is regular and well defined, composed of carbonate of lime and lead, worth of the latter 10 cwt. per fathom; this being only 12 yards from surface may be considered a good discovery; and this, with the other discoveries made, I have no doubt will in a short time prove to be a rich lode. The 20 east we are driving by the side of the lode, the tribute pitches are without any alteration requiring notice from us to-day. At the new eastern shaft we have before informed you that we have effected a communication with the 30 with a borer-hole, which takes off the water from the said shaft, and the men are pushing on with the sinking as fast as possible.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Sept. 23: The lode in the winze shaft, sinking below the 10, is looking a little better than last week, being 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of grey ore. The lode in the 62 east is 3 ft. wide, producing about 15 cwt. of ore per fathom; it seems, however, to be becoming smaller, and hence I imagine by the end and appearance of the ground it will soon come in contact with a slide. The stopes in bottom of the 32 fm. level east are looking much the same as last week, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

NANGLEES.—J. Rowe, Sept. 22: The lode in the engine-shaft is worth 30½ per fm. for length of shaft, 12 ft.; it will take the sumpmen this week to square the shaft to its bottom. We shall then commence driving the 96, east and west of the shaft, with six men in each end; as soon as the ends get out of the way the shaftmen will commence sinking for a cistern, and at the same time cut a pit. I shall be able to report better as to the value of the both ends in my next report. The 86, east of Bread and Cheese shaft, is worth 25½ per fm.; driving by six men, at 11½ per fm. We set a rise 9 ft. behind the 86 fm. level, and on Saturday, at 10½ per fm.; the rise to be carried 8 ft. long; for that length the lode is worth 27½ per fm. The 56 fm. level east, on the tin lode, is driving by four men, at 8½ per fathom; lode containing a little tin. We have about 5000, worth of the broken ready for the stamps. Two of our tin pitches are improved; we have thought proper to suspend them for a month; they will be resumed again when our stamps go to work at a less tribute than they worked at last month. Our mine, prospectively, never looked so promising.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, Sept. 23: In the western end there is nothing new to notice, from the fact of our driving by the side of the lode at the east end, where we have had to cut across the lode to get in for the better advantage of driving by the side. We have opened out a good lode of ore 2 feet wide, not solid ore for this width, but of a quality to show it worth a ton of ore per fm.; this is encouraging. The ventilation is not sufficient for the eight men to work in comfort; I have, therefore, had a lean cut from the brook to bring home water for a fall, which must be put in order to ensure fair labour being done.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. Roach, Sept. 23: The lode in the engine-shaft has been discovered, but it now shows symptoms of improvement; it is yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 30 west is improving, producing saving work for lead and blende. The stopes above this level is worth 7½ tons. per fm. for lead and blende. The stopes in back of the same level, east of shaft, is worth 10 cwt. of ore and 1 ton of blende per fathom.

NEW BIRCH TON AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—Capt. Lean and Symons, Sept. 22: Hambly's shaft, in the 48 west, on the main lode, the lode is small and unproductive. The 48 fm. level, on the main lode, is 6 inches wide, producing good work. In the same level east, on the north lode, the lode is very much improved, it being 8 inches wide, producing good stones of tin, and indicating further improvement. In the new cross-cut south, west of the shaft, on the main lode, we have met with a branch or ore, but cannot say much about it before it is further laid open. In the 24 east, on the north lode, the lode is small, producing stones of tin. In the 12 fm. level east, on the north lode, the lode is 6 inches wide, producing stones of tin. We have been clearing the 12 fm. level, east of the shaft, and shall commence driving a cross-cut south by the end of this week. The pitches in the different levels in this part of the mine continue to produce good work, particularly the two new ones which were set last setting.—Lance's Shaft: In the rise in the back of the 12, east of the shaft, the lode at present is small (6 inches wide), spotted with tin. In the cross-cut north, in the adit level, west of the shaft, no lode has yet been met with. There is no change to notice in the tribute.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—Joseph Vivian, Edward George, W. Michell, Sept. 23: Bickford's engine-shaft, sinking below the 58 fm. level, has recently very much improved—now down 3½ fms. below the level, lode 5 ft. wide, worth full 60½ per fm. In depth—lode 5 ft. wide, and looks likely for further improvement. In the 58 fm. level, driving west of Bickford's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and in appearance, and worth 10½ per fathom. In the 46 fm. level, west of the same shaft, we are at present driving north, in order to intersect the north part of the lode, which we hope to accomplish in

about a week from this time. We have pleasure in saying that at present the prospects of the mine are very cheering.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, Sept. 24: The lode in No. 1 rise, in back of the 90, east of Carr's rise, is poor. In No. 2 rise, in back of the same level, the lode has splined, but it is again forming a branch of ore on the south side of the rise, and looking very promising. The stopes in back of the 80, east of Carr's, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70, east of Carr's, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 70, west of the cross-course, the lode is hardly out of the influence of the flookan, but it is yielding good copper ore, and we anticipate that part of the lode is still to the north of us; this we shall prove very shortly. The rise in back of the 60, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 6½ per fathom; this is about 10 fathoms from the cross-course. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, west of Carr's, is looking kindly. The lode in the 70, west of Symon's shaft, is hardly so large as it has been; at the present time it is worth 7½ per fathom. A stopes in back of this level, west of Good Fortune shaft, is worth 12½ per fathom. The stopes in back of the 50, west of Symon's shaft, is worth 6½ per fathom. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 60, west of Symon's shaft, where there is a good branch of ore. We have had a little adit in Good Fortune shaft by breaking one of the pumps of our drop-lift, but it is again repaired, and the water in fork. We found it choked full of stuff at the 80, which will require several days to clear.

NEW WHEAL MAINTIA.—G. Rickard, Sept. 24: The lode in the 74 fathom level west is at present yielding about 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the same level east is producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. We have cut through the lode, both north and south, in the 64 east, and find it full 12 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundle, with good stones of copper ore, chiefly from the bottom of the end. The lode in the 64 west is just the same as last week, producing good saving work for the dressing-floors. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 53 fm. level, is not looking quite so well as last week; it is now yielding about 4½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 52 fm. level west has a more favourable appearance than for some time past, composed of arsenical mundle, with stones of copper ore. The lode in No. 1 stopes is yielding about 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. No. 2 stopes is improved since last week, being now worth full 20½ per fathom. We have suspended the sinking of the winze below the 40 fm. level, and have placed the men to stopes the bottom of the 52, west of No. 1 winze, which is worth 7 tons of copper ore per fathom. In cross-cutting south, at the 10 fm. level, we are daily meeting with small branches spotted with copper ore, which shows the ground to be of a mineralised character. There is no change in any of our tribute pitches since last reported on.

NEW WHEAL PROSPERIDICK.—W. Bishop, Jun., Sept. 19: Very little has been done in the new engine-shaft or the bottom ends at Watson's during the past week, owing to the breakages of which I have before advised you. The other parts of the mine continue much the same as when last reported on.

NORTH BASSET.—P. Glanville, G. Davey, Sept. 23: In the winze under the 132 the tin lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 8½ per fm. In the winze under the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. We sold on the 16th inst., to Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., 2 tons 19 cwt. 1 gr. 22 lbs. of black tin, at 64½ per ton, which realised with carriage 191½. 9s. 4d.

—Sept. 18: Tutworth Setting: The 152 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 20½ per fm. The 152 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 7½ per fm. The 142 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 9½ per fathom. The winze to sink under the 132, on the tin lode, by six men, at 20½ per fathom. Grace's shaft to sink under the 102 by nine men, at 14½ per fm. The 102 to drive east of Grace's shaft by two men, at 3½ per fm. The 102 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 8½ per fm. The winze to sink under the 102, west of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 4½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 102, on the south lode, by six men, at 18½ per fm. The 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 16½ per fathom.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paul, Sept. 23: The engine-shaft has been sunk 9 fms. below the 60, where the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper and tin ore. In the 60 east the lode is from 4 to 4½ ft. wide, containing more mundle than the 60 west, with occasional stones of ore. The lode in the same level west the lode is about 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundle, and blende, also occasional stones of ore. In the 47 east in driving north we have cut through the lode, and are now driving on the north part, where it is ore, but not to value. In the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and mundle, impregnated with copper ore.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, Sept. 19: Our pay and setting went off as usual, very well. There is nothing new in the mine. I have resumed the driving of the 30 fathom level cross-cut north, believing, from the water coming from the cross-cut to-day, that the chance of cutting a lode shortly is great. **NORTH DOWNS.**—J. Grenfell, Sept. 23: Saturday last, being our usual pay and setting-day, we beg to send you the following as our setting report:—King's engine-shaft to sink below the 72, by six men and three boys, at 30½ per fathom; shaft now down 5 fathoms below the level. The 72 to drive east, by six men, at 12½ per fathom; we are daily expecting to meet with Towan's cross-course in this end, after passing which we calculate on having a better channel of ground, as there is ore gone down in the level above, east of the said cross-course. The 60 to drive west of King's shaft, by four men, at 4½ per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The 60 cross-cut to drive south to Bennett's cross-course, by six men, at 12½ per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The 60 to drive east of the 50, by six men, at 12½ per fathom; lode 15 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. A cross-cut to drive south of the shaft in this level, to cut the south lode (which from its underlie in the level above we calculate to cut within a month from this time), by four men, at 9½ per fathom. A winze to sink below the 50, east of the shaft, by four men, at 5½ per fathom; lode at present unproductive. A winze to sink below the 50, on the south lode, by two men, at 4½ per fathom; here we have a branch 6 in. wide, and will produce about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 50 to drive east on the south lode, by two men and two boys, at 4½ per fathom; lode producing stones of ore. The 30 cross-cut to drive north of the 50, by two men, at 5½ per fathom; lode 30 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 30 to drive west, on the new lode, by four men, at 5½ per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. Our tribute pitches are looking just as they have been for some time past.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Sept. 22: The engine-shaft is now 9 fathoms below the 50; the lode is about 2½ feet wide, and of an exceedingly promising character, more so than I have ever seen it. The Crown surveyor, Mr. Warrington Smyth, equally expressed himself on Friday last when underground with me as to the decided improvement in the lode as we go down; it will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead to the fathom. The favourable change in the

CHIMNEY TOPS.—Mr. C. Butler-Clough writes:—"I have just succeeded in curing an obstinate smoking chimney, by the aid of a zinc covering outside a common brick chimney, and by the aid of the zinc, on the east and the other side. There are also two partitions of stoppers, north and south, to prevent the draught from escaping by the opposite opening. By the aid of this contrivance, an upward current of air is carried outside the flue to its top, on the windward side of the chimney. I have now had the plan in use some time, and in the face of several most violent storms not a particle of smoke or soot has come down the flue. In other rooms, the soot was blown up to the floor to a large extent."—*Liverpool Offa, Mold.*

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Sept. 25, 1863.

COPPER.		S. & S.		BRASS.		PER. LB.	
Best selected	98 0 0	—	—	Sheets	84 0 0	—	—
Yough cake	95 0 0	—	—	Wire	94 0 0	—	—
Tie	95 0 0	—	—	Tubes	114 0 0	—	—
Burra Burra	98 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL.			
Copper wire	98 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 0 0	—	—
ditto tubes	98 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	ditto, (hammered)	15 0 0	—	—
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	102 0 0	—	—	ditto, in bags	17 0 0	—	—
Bottoms	104 0 0	—	—	English, Spring	18 0 0	—	—
Old (Exchange)	95 0 0	—	—	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0	—	—
IRON.				Spindle	30 0 0	—	—
Bars, Welsh, in London	7 10 0	—	—	QUICKSILVER.			
ditto, to arrive	7 10 0	—	—	Foreign	18 10 0	—	—
Mail rods	8 10 0	—	—	To arrive	18 10 0	—	—
Stafford, in London	9 5 0	—	—	SILVER.			
ditto	9 10 0	—	—	In sheets	25 0 0	—	—
Hoops	10 10 0	—	—	TIN.			
Sheet, single	11 5 0	—	—	English, blocks	115 0 0	—	—
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	3 10 0	—	—	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	116 0 0	—	—
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0	—	—	ditto, Refined	120 0 0	—	—
Bars, common, ditto	6 7 6	—	—	Banca	124 0 0	—	—
ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 12 6	—	—	Strata	117 10 0	—	—
ditto, railway, in Wales	6 10 0	—	—	TIN-PLATES.			
ditto, Swed. in London	11 10 0	—	—	10 Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 7 6	—	—
To arrive	11 10 0	—	—	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 13 6	—	—
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2 18 6	—	—	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 4 6	—	—
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 10 0	—	—	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 10 6	—	—
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 5 0	—	—	IX Coke	1 2 6	—	—
Railway chairs	5 10 0	—	—	IX Ditto	1 8 6	—	—
spikes	11 0 0	—	—	Canada plates	12 10 0	—	—
LEAD.				In London	20s. less at the works.	—	—
English Pig, ordinary	20 0 0	—	—	Yellow Metal Sheathing.			
ditto (WB)	21 7 6	—	—	p. lb. 84d. 9d.	—	—	—
Ditto sheet	20 15 0	—	—	Sheets	p. lb. 84d. 8 3/4d.	—	—
Ditto red lead	21 10 0	—	—	Indian Charcoal Pigs	10 0 0	—	—
Ditto white	26 0 0	—	—	In London	6 12 6	—	—
Ditto patent shot	23 0 0	—	—	2s. 6d. per box less.	—	—	—
Spanish	19 10 0	—	—				

REMARKS.—Nothing has arisen during the past week to interfere with the favourable position of our market—indeed, that position has been strengthened by the intelligence received from Bombay, which has given an impetus to business, especially as regards some descriptions of metals; and there is no doubt that, unless something unforeseen arises to alter the present aspect of affairs, our anticipation of a good business to the end of the year will be fully realised.

COPPER.—There has been great activity in this metal during the week, the intelligence referred to above having caused a spurt in the market, and a large demand for manufactured kinds. Second-hand parcels have been eagerly bought up, smelters are very firm in their prices, and it is now quite impossible to buy under fixed rates.

IRON.—The market seems rather to increase in excitement. A preliminary meeting of the Staffordshire ironmasters was held at Birmingham yesterday, which was very numerously attended. Those present stated that they were full of orders, and that an advance of 10s. per ton would be insufficient to enable them to overcome the difficulties with their men; it was, therefore, resolved that the price of bar-iron should be advanced 11s. per ton, making it 81. 10s. per ton at the works; other descriptions in proportion,—hoops 9s. per ton, and sheets 10s. per ton, at the works. It was also resolved to raise the puddlers' wages 1s. per ton, and the wages of the millmen to the same as when puddling was 9s. 6d. per ton. This rise was fully anticipated in London, as mentioned in last week's *Mining Journal*. The Welsh ironmasters, also, have determined upon not selling any more iron under 77s. per ton, at the works. Notwithstanding these advances, however, the demand still continues very good. Scotch pigs have again fluctuated during the week; at first rising from 58s. 3d. to 59s., and 59s. 6d., cash; 59s. 9d., fourteen days; and 60s. three months; and then again declining almost to former prices. The last report from Glasgow reports the following prices:—58s. 6d., cash; 59s., one month, and afterwards 58s. 3d., cash; 58s. 6d., one month; 59s., three months—closing buyers at last-named prices, sellers 10d. higher. Swedish iron remains unaltered, and advice from Sweden report no assortments to be had; prices will, therefore, probably go higher.

LEAD.—A much better business has been done, considerable quantities having been shipped from China; prices firm.

TIN.—The market for Straits has continued quiet, at the advanced price of 120s., three months; and 118s. to 117s. 10s., cash. A slightly better feeling has sprung up in English. Banca remains steady, at about former quotations.

SPELTER.—The late activity in this metal has subsided; little is now doing, and prices have receded to 18s. 10s., 18s. 12s. 6d.

STEEL.—Nothing fresh has occurred; prices remain as last quoted.

TIN-PLATES are at present quiet; should a demand spring up it will, doubtless, cause an advance in prices.

QUICKSILVER.—No change has occurred.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5.—Prices in metals during the past month have fluctuated considerably, but until within the last ten days have generally tended downwards. June, July, and August are usually the duller months of the business year; the expected termination of the war, also, causing a continuous decline in gold, has brought into market several metals held by speculation, which circumstance has added to the downward pressure on prices. At present, the demand from consumption is greatly on the increase, and bids fair to exceed that of past years, and thus to relieve the markets of their small surplus stocks, and to sustain, until the close of the autumn's business, prices of most articles of merchandise. Gold, it has been considered probable, would decline, in the event of further important successes by the army and navy, to 15 per cent. premium, but no lower; yet, as indicated by the recent advance in the gold premium, there are great probabilities of still further advance in the price of gold, for the uncertainties and the chances of the war are by no means past, and a feeling is now gaining ground that gold will rule high this fall. The great ease and abundance of money continuing as at present, may also give stability to prices, and will, as opportunity offers, stimulate speculation. The aspect of foreign affairs is not considered favourable, and a war with France on the Mexican question and its border complications is considered by many imminent, and by all as probable; indeed, by some it is believed to be sought for on the part of the ruler of that nation. Certainly, if the recent news from the South be reliable, the indications of a foreign war are very strong. The effects of such a calamity on domestic and foreign trade and prices would be great, although, nationally speaking, it might be a benefit, and tend to purge the community of some of the political and newspaper Judaism that infest and poison our politics. Gold and foreign exchange must, to a very great extent, be regulated by the facts of the large investments now being made in American stocks in foreign countries, the large amount of cotton and southern products that will inevitably find their way to Europe from the South under the Government of the United States, and from the great amount of western and other produce that can be shipped to Europe with high exchange rates.

WHEAT.—The prices are firm, at 14c., with a moderate demand. In small lots, 15 to 16c., cash.

IMPORT COPPER.—In August prices fluctuated between 29 1/2 and 31 1/2c., cash. Large purchases were made by speculation early in the month, but the continually downward movement in gold caused it to realise at almost cost, and even below cost. Towards the close of the month, it being ascertained that the Waterbury consumers early in September would be compelled to buy largely, copper was bought in up to 31c., cash, and a coalition formed with some of the mining agents here to sustain prices at 32c., but the decline of gold to 22 per cent. caused prices to recede for a time to 30c. for Baltimore, and 30 1/2c. for Lake. The recent advance in the price of gold started them up again, and holders look for still higher prices. Several small copper orders have been sent to Europe, and further orders may yet go forward; but the uncertainties of exchange, and other contingencies, are likely to curtail the amount of such orders. The demand for ingot copper is good, prices stiff, with an upward tendency, and the supplies fair. Buyers purchase, however, with caution, being convinced that prices can go higher only with an advance in gold; but the market is very sensitive, and small causes affect prices either up or down. The currency for Lake copper, best brands, is 32 1/2c.; Baltimore, 33 1/2c.; 33 1/2c. Manufactured copper is in fair demand, and at prices more firmly sustained. Since the above was written a large advance in gold has occurred, and prices are again advancing. Some are bold enough to predict 34c. for copper. Gold, however, is the mover up or down.

BAR-IRON.—The arrivals of foreign continue large. Prices, though they have been lower, are on the advance, resulting from the higher rates for gold. Sales of whole parcels ex ship are notable at \$77 1/2 to \$80 for best, and \$67 1/2 to \$70 for common English; about the same prices some whole lots of American have been sold for. Prices, however, are higher now, and ex store may be quoted at \$90 to \$92 1/2, cash; refined, \$80 to \$82 1/2 for common. Sheet-iron has freely arrived, and singles, in whole lots, have sold for 5c., cash; doubles, 4 1/2c.; triples, 6c. to 6 1/2c. The market is now stiffer. The demand for iron is generally improving.

SCRAP-IRON.—Firmly held, at 4 1/2c. Previous to the advance in gold it had sold at 3 3/4c. to 4 1/4c., cash, best wrought.

AMERICAN PIG-IRON.—The demand is active, and increasing. The make of No. 1 extra and No. 2 extra, foundry pig-iron, on the Lehigh, has been very small, owing to the atmospheric causes, and to the poorer quality, or rather the more careless selection of coal. The great foundry on furnaces of the Lehigh have been unable to complete their spring contracts, and will have no No. 1 extra iron for sale till October. The make has been confined mostly to No. 2 hard foundry, No. 3 grey and white and mottled. No. 2 hard is being now largely bought for foundry use, and the accumulated stocks at furnace banks are entirely sold. In forge pig-iron the sales have been active, at prices varying from \$28 to \$32, cash. No. 1 extra pig-iron is now selling at 35c.; No. 2 extra, 33 1/2c. to 34c.; No. 3 foundry, 33 1/2c. to 34c., with an advancing tendency.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—The arrivals, which have been small, and with gold. A cargo of mixed numbers (Govan) sold at 31s., cash; lots from yard at 34 1/2c. to 35 1/2c., cash; from ship, a cargo of No. 1 Glenarnock sold at 33s., 33 1/2c., 34s., cash. Prices are now stiff, at 34 1/2c., cash. The arrivals of Scotch iron during the remainder

of the season will doubtless be large, but an import of 30,000 to 40,000 tons will be required to make good the deficient supply of American pig-iron. The arrivals of Scotch iron are upon almost as soon as offered, and buyers are more anxious than sellers. LEAD.—The demand is very flat, and prices have dropped. SPELTER.—Prices are firm, but the demand quiet.

THOMAS J. POPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9.—The market for foreign coal is firm, the demand good, and supply moderate; sales of 250 tons Liverpool coal caking at \$7 7 1/2, ex ship; 3000 tons Wright's gas and 250 tons Welsh steam, about, on private terms. Domestic is quite active, and the receipts are large, and the stock accumulates; sales from yard at \$7 50 to \$8 50 per ton.

BOSTON, SEPT. 7.—Considerable quantities of Pictou and Sydney coal are arriving, and cargo sales at \$6 50 to \$6 75 per ton. A large portion of the receipts were previously contracted for. Anthracite has been in good retail demand at \$9 per ton. In pig-iron there is no change to notice. Moderate sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie, and other brands No. 1 at \$35 to \$36 per ton, cash and four months. American pig-iron is selling at \$34 to \$35 per ton, as to quality. In bar and sheet-iron there is no change, with moderate sales.

Upon the whole, the MINING SHARE MARKET has shown rather more activity this week, and there is evidently a greater disposition to do business in both dividend and speculative mines; and once the reaction is known to have set in, we shall hope to see the market assume its usual buoyant and active appearance. The mines mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Wheal Hope, East Grylls, Wheal Basset, Grylls, Chiverton, Gonamena, East Basset, Clifford Amalgamated, Providence Mines, Stray Park, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, South Grenville, Crebor, Tolvaaden, Drake Walls, North Basset, Ludcott, and a few others. West Chiverton shares continue in good demand, and leave off 41 to 42. Wheal Chiverton shares have advanced to 8 1/2. East Chiverton, 5 to 5 1/2. Wheal Hope shares have also been in good demand, and advanced from 1 1/2, to 2 1/2, 3; no change has taken place in the mine since last week. The operations at this mine have now been going on for four years, and with a large outlay for machinery, &c., already incurred and paid for, and the mine promising to pay its way at once, it stands, even at 3 1/2, at a total value of 6000l. only, or less than the premium asked for many new concerns. And now that what is called the "Chiverton district" is commanding such attention, there will, doubtless, be a host of new schemes started, with attractive names and reports; and it will require no little discrimination on the part of the public to tell which to embark in and which to avoid; and we repeat the advice so frequently given, embark in none unless upon sound advice, and upon inspections that can be relied upon. East Caradon shares have not been quite so firm, and leave off 28 to 28 1/2; the 50 east is worth 10 1/2 per fm.; the 60 east, 6 1/2 per fm.; a winze sinking below the 50, now down 2 fathoms, and 5 to 6 fathoms before the 60 end, is worth, for the breadth carried, 50l. per fm. New Seton, 110; the 62 west is improving, with stones of ore; this end is 2 fathoms behind where they had ore in the 52. West Seton, 200 to 205; the dividend here will be 5 1/2; the 110 west is opening out good, and now worth 2 tons of ore per fm. Wheal Grenville shares are flat, and without any reason, so far as the reports are concerned; but as the new lode will be cut in the 66 shortly, a reaction may take place suddenly; shares leave off 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. East Grenville shares also are flatter, at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Bryn Gwio, 31 to 33; Calvadnaek, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Camborne Vein, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Clifford Amalgamated, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Cook's Kitchen, 24 to 25; East Basset, 79 to 81. Wheal Harriett, 23 to 24; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on four months of 47. 5s. 3d., and a balance in favour of adventurers of 2036l. 13s. 2d. The last sale of tin realised 623l. 2s. 7d. The report states that the ground sunk and driven through the last four months has been unproductive, but the stopes continue to hold good, and the agents hope to meet cost for the next four months, and by persevering to get an improvement before the tin is exhausted. Pendine Consols, 6 1/2 to 7; the 142 north is worth 4 1/2 per fm. for tin; the 130 south, 10 1/2 per fm.; the 118 south, 6 1/2 per fm. for tin; the copper stopes are worth, on an average, 8 1/2 per fm. Rosewarne United, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 370l. 11s. 8d. A proposal for alternate meetings in London and Cornwall was opposed, we understand, by the purser and local holders, and defeated by a small majority, though, out of 3840 shares, we are also informed, about 3000 are held out of Cornwall; and, therefore, as it is considered advisable to have meetings in London occasionally, the subject is to be brought forward again at the next meeting. A resolution was passed, recording the continued confidence in the purser and manager, Captain Thomas Richards, who stated, in his circular, that when appointed manager, in January last, there was a debit balance to the end of November, 1862, of 1059l. 16s. 7d., since which no call has been made, and there is now a credit balance of 370l. 11s. 8d. The sampling for two months is 66 tons, and the mine altogether has equalled his expectations formed of it. It will be remembered when the present company abandoned their old workings they removed their engine to the present workings on the Rosewarne Consols lode, near Wheal Unity; the latter company also removing their operations to the same lode, and in a few months hope to have equally good results. East Carn Brea, 7 1/2 to 8; East Russell, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 13 to 14; Great South Tolgus, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Great Wheal Vor, 9 1/2 to 10. West Basset, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 1313l. 6s. 9d. Wheal Crebor, 31s. to 33s.; Cook's shaft is now down 2 fathoms 3 feet below the 84; the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding saving work; in the 84 west the lode has been cut east of cross-course, and 10 ft. driven on its course; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 1/2 tons per fm., and promising further improvement. Great Wheal Fortune, 28 to 30; Kelly Bray, 3 1/2 to 4; Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Nangiles, 23 to 24; North Basset, 3 to 3 1/2; North Crofty, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; North Downs, 1 1/2 to 2; North Trekerby, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Gonamena, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Providence Mines, 42 to 43; South Basset, 6 to 7; South Caradon, 41s. to 42s.; South Frances, 63 to 64; South Tolgus, 36 to 38; Stray Park, 37 to 38; Tincroft, 19 1/2 to 20; Tolvaaden, 1 to 1 1/2; Wendron Consols, 9 to 10; West Caradon, 21 to 22; West Stray Park, 24 to 25; West Tolgus, 55 to 60; Wheal Agar, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Basset, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Wheal Basset and Grylls, 22 to 23; Wheal Buller, 25 to 30; Wheal Grylls, 28 to 30, ex dividend; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8 to 8 1/2; Wheal Ludcott, 24 to 3; Wheal Mary Ann shares have declined to 3 1/2 to 9; Wheal Seton, 210 to 215; Wheal Trelawny, 17 to 18; Wheal Unity, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Wheal Unity, 11s. to 13s.; Wheal Uny, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; East Grylls, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Devon Great Consols, 55s. to 56s.; a dividend of 9s. per share (9216l.) was declared on Friday, leaving a balance in hand of 23,939l. 5s.

On the Stock Exchange, a fair proportion of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 9, 9 1/2, 9 3/4; North Wheal Crofty, 4 1/2, 4 3/4; Providence, 42; Wheal Ludcott, 3, 3 1/2; East Caradon, 28 1/2, 28 3/4; Cambrian, 1, 1 1/2; Great South Tolgus, 4 1/2, 4 3/4; Grenville, 5 1/2, 5 3/4; Tincroft, 19 1/2; Wheal Buller, 25; Wheal Unity, 24; East Clogau, 1; New Seton, 110. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 4; Yudanmutana, 23, 24; Bon Accord, 4; Kapunda, 1; Port Phillip, 1 1/2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Alamillos, 1 1/2; Cobre, 30; Don Pedro, 1; Montes Auros, 24; United Mexican, 7 1/2, 8, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 1/2; Copiapo, 8 1/2, 8 3/4; East del Rey, 1, 1 1/2; John del Rey, 55 1/2, 56; Linares, 6 1/2.

IRISH MINING SHARE MARKET.—Compared with the last two or three weeks, we may say that we have had some improvement in business in mining shares, transactions having taken place in Wicklow Copper, the Mining Company of Ireland, and General Mining Company. Wicklow Copper shares brought 12 1/2 10s. (2 1/2 10s. paid), and General Mines an advance of 2s. 6d., having finally changed hands at 4 1/2 10s. 6d. Mining Company of Ireland shares, on the other hand, receded 2s. 6d., they having been done at 18 1/2 10s. 6d. On the whole, there is at present a better tone in these securities, and with the return of our citizens to their winter quarters, we may expect a considerable improvement in the prices of shares of all descriptions. From the county of Cork, especially from Cappagh and Dhurode Copper Mines, we have reliable information of great and valuable improvements at considerable depths. The great Cappagh lode, for instance, is reported to be 5 ft. wide at 84 fms. from surface, and to be rich at that depth in grey and purple copper ore. Should these two mines turn out the prizes which they now promise to do, they will effectually establish the credit of Cork as a mining county, in spite of all the learned writings to the contrary by our theoretical miners. The several Wicklow mines are also, as usual, doing well, but nothing new of great importance has transpired from them, except that Ballintemple Lead Mine, the property of the Carysfort Mining Company, is just now under water from an extra influx, which exceeds the pumping power employed, and which is the more to be regretted, as they have several pitches at that mine producing from 15 to 25 per cent. of silver-lead ore each. It is reported that the mines will shortly be in good working trim again. Our respected Dublin contemporary, the *Irish Times*, to which we alluded in last week's *Journal*, makes,

in reply to us, the following remarks in its "Monetary and Commercial Intelligence," published on Wednesday, Sept. 23:—

In referring, in Saturday's issue, to our correction of the slight error it had fallen in to as to the recent subdivision of the old shares of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, the *Mining Journal* says:—"That our contemporary should have discovered one nominal error is hailed by us with pleasure, as a pledge that he will pay increased attention to Irish Mining, which requires only that support from local journals which we have given it for years past in order to raise it to that standard of estimation which we think it deserves. Very little impartial local attention to the system of management of some of the leading, or, in point of capital, more important mining companies, will, we feel confident, very soon elevate Irish sales in the estimation of English capitalists, who, according to precedents in many other branches of legitimate industry, will have to give impetus or encouragement to our more timid, though not less wide-awake, moneyed speculators." We accept this advice in the kindly spirit in which we feel assured it is tendered, but, at the same time, we must say, on the part of our local contemporaries and our own, that Irish mining, nor any other branch of native industry, meriting countenance and encouragement, has never felt the want of either, so far as the Irish press could afford them; and we trust we need hardly assure our English contemporary that his wealthy, wide-awake, speculative countrymen will never be deceived as to speculation or investment by the information furnished regarding native industrial projects in the columns of Irish journals. Our banks, and our railways, and our mines, and our manufactures, and our steam companies, are ably and honestly managed, and where success does not follow, the cause must be sought beyond the control of the managers. If we do not afford English capitalists, and their capital, all the encouragement which we, and the *Mining Journal* good-naturedly, could wish, we will, at least, afford them no fair play, if they elect to come among us; and we have no hesitation in saying that we are possessed of many sources of wealth, now wholly or mostly unproductive, which English skill and capital, and Irish labour, would turn to a very remunerative account. Let us hope that our mining countrymen will not relax in their exertions to the end of rendering our industrial resources productive, to the profit of his countrymen and our own; and with regard to what we have said upon the aid afforded by the Irish press, we would not have it understood that we hint a different role holds with the press of any other part of the United Kingdom; as nothing could be farther from our intention than to intimate such an idea. We may add that in correcting the slight mistake in the *Mining Journal*, we did not say, nor think, that any of its readers, at either side of the Channel could be injured by it in the slightest degree.

We can assure our contemporary that we never intended to convey any doubt on the earnest and able zeal of the Irish press in forwarding the interests of the several branches of native industry. As a special medium for scientific discussion, and particularly for reports on the progress of mines, we may be permitted to say, with all due deference, that a little special attention to the system of practical management of mining will always prove a great safeguard for the shareholders, and thus serve this particular branch of industry by encouraging investments in the same, under the guardianship of an impartial and watchful public press. We need not add that honesty alone, though the essential condition of all success, is not sufficient in mining, which in our days has assumed the dignity of a science. Capability and experience are equally indispensable; and it does not follow that because directors and managers are honest that they have also the other qualifications necessary to make mining speculation a success to the extent of its natural capacities and advantages. As every failure in mining is rather indiscriminately charged by the public to what they call the proverbial uncertainty of mining, we shall, we hope, never cease to do our best to avert such an occurrence.

The New Rosewarne Mine is about to be worked by a cost-book company, in 1024 shares, which has the recommendation that, inasmuch as there is neither premium nor free shares, the whole subscribed capital will be applicable to the working of the mine. The detailed prospectus will be found in another column of this day's *Journal*. The sett formed until recently the western part of Rosewarne United Mines—Mr. Huthnance, the proprietor, availing himself of the clause in his lease relative thereto, resumes possession of the mine and of the plant (including a 60-in. steam-engine, pitwork, and machinery) at a valuation, and offers it to the company now about to be formed at the price of materials only. The sett has been favourably reported upon by Capt. Joseph Vivian and John Daw. Capt. Joseph Vivian reports, after detailing the various points of operation which he recommends to be persevered with, that he thinks with a vigorous trial, which will not require a very heavy outlay, the chances are that they may have a good mine. Capt. John Daw reports that they are putting in dams to raise the water flowing from the eastern part of the mine to the adit level, which if done well will be of great advantage for the working of the western ground. The estimated expense of making the proposed trial is 7000l., but it is explained that as ores are already discovered which will help to pay the cost, and there is a great probability of early improvement, it is very likely that the whole of that amount may not be required.

The East Botallack Mining Company, which has been constituted under the Limited Liability Act, with a capital of 18,000l., in shares of 3l. each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in *extenso* in another column of this day's *Journal*. The sett is held for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-24th. The purchase-money is fixed at 4500l., of which 2000l. is to be in paid-up shares, and the remainder in cash. Captain C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, reports that he has confidence in recommending the erection of a steam-engine, say, of 22 or 24-in. cylinder, for the double purpose of draining the mine for deeper working, and for stamping the tin, which can be raised immediately upon the engine being set to work, though not at first enough to pay the cost of working. Capt. W. Phillips, J. Prose, Andrew Hutchens, Thomas Hall, B. Berryman, James Thomas, James Bennett, John Carthew, and Francis Oates, have also reported upon the property, the latter remarking that the sett is very extensive, being more than a mile in length, and also in width, with an abundance of stone for all building purpose, and close adjacent to the railway station at Penzance, and also a good harbour for shipping, which will render the transit easy to and from the mine. The district in which the mine is situated is unexceptionable, being surrounded by so many good dividend-paying mines. The condition on which the lease of the mine is granted is unusually low, being only 1-24th dues, and a rental of 5l. From what he knows of mining he is quite satisfied that it will well remunerate all those who may embark in the undertaking.

The East Pant Du United Lead Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000l., in shares of 5l. each, and upon the Limited Liability Principle, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's *Journal*. The sett to be worked are the East Pant Du, which adjoins the celebrated Pant Du, near Mold, and is about 280 acres in extent; and the Colomindy, a short distance from East Pant Du, and parallel with the celebrated Maesysafn Mines. A steam-engine and the necessary buildings are upon the property, and the mine is in full operation.

Chiverton Wheal Rose Silver-Lead Mine is about to be worked by a cost-book company, in 100 shares. The property is held from the Prince of Wales for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, to be reduced to 1-18th on an engine being erected. The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that Chiverton Wheal Rose has been inspected by several agents, who report most favourably as to the value of the property, and express their opinion that it will prove a very successful undertaking. A large sum has been expended in opening the mine. The adit level has been driven for a distance of 120 fms., and has intersected several lodes containing rich silver-lead ore. As soon as the levels are cleared, tribute pitches can be set, and early returns of ore will be made. It is confidently anticipated that, with a judicious outlay of capital, a very profitable mine will be opened up. East Wheal Rose, the neighbouring mine, returned 60 times the invested capital in the shape of dividends.

Cleers Hill Tin Mine has been set to work by a cost-book company, composed almost entirely of local adventurers. The sett is reported to contain two known lodes and several branches, which have been opened upon, and found productive. The value is estimated at 2 1/2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The sett can be worked by adit level, and there is ample water for stamping purposes. Its situation at the head of Goss Moors, where much tin has been streambed, is considered to be very favourable.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals only amounted to 33 ships of all kinds. The tone of the market was firm, and all descriptions of coal met a free sale, at fully last Friday's prices. Best house coal, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, only 26 ships having arrived, a further improvement took place in house coals, and an advance of 3d. per ton was established. A cargo of second-class Hartley's sold at 15s. per ton, being the only one for sale.—On Friday, there were 54 arrivals. The demand for all sorts of coal was brisk, and a complete clearance was effected, at a further advance of 3d. per ton all round. Hetton Wallend, 19s.; South Hetton Wallend, 19s.; Haswell Wallend, 18s. 9d.; Davidson's West Hartley, 16s. 3d.; Russell's Hetton, 18s.; Braddell's Hetton, 18s.; Eden Main, 17s. 3d.; Hough Hall Wallend, 17s. 3d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallend, 17s.; South Hartlepool Wallend, 17s. Nothing unsold; 75 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantities of coal exported during Aug. was 712,607 tons, against 776,455 tons in the corresponding month of 1862, showing a decrease of 63,848 tons. The particulars are

386,956 tons; Yorkshire, 28,467 tons; Liverpool, 47,560 tons; Severn ports, 189,936 tons; and Scotch, 59,688 tons. The decrease was—Northern ports, 13,082 tons; Yorkshire, 8,463 tons; Liverpool, 19,022 tons; Severn ports, 22,329 tons; Scotch ports, 952 tons. Total exports, Jan. to Aug., 4,935,705 tons, against 5,156,393 tons in 1862, showing a decrease this year of 220,688 tons.

GREAT DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF COAL.—There has been a great diminution in the exports of coal from the various ports of the kingdom during the past month. As compared with the corresponding month of 1862 the decrease is as follows:—From the Northern ports, 13,082 tons; Yorkshire ports, 8,463; Liverpool, 19,022; Severn ports, 22,329; and Scotch ports, 952 tons. The total exports of coal from Jan. to Aug., inclusive of the present year, amount to 4,935,705 tons, showing a decrease of 220,688 tons as compared with the shipments of the corresponding period of last year. Of the exports this year France has taken 858,584 tons; Germany, 444,307 tons; and the East Indies, 385,714 tons.

At Truro Ticking, on Thursday, 2747 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,181 2s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 113 1s.; average produce, 74; average price per ton, 55 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 201 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Aug. 27.....	2873	111 7 0	75	55 10 6	276 11 0
Sept. 1.....	3290	115 14 0	75	54 0 0	75 12 0
" 10.....	2177	115 8 0	75	4 16 0	73 6 0
" 17.....	6090	119 0 0	75	4 3 6	71 18 0
" 24.....	2747	113 1 0	75	5 10 6	75 10 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month there has been a decline.

At the Swansea Ticking, on Tuesday, 2421 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 82,536 7s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 95 19s. 9d.; average produce, 16 5-16; average price per ton, 13 8s. 9d.; quantity of fine copper, 394 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Aug. 26.....	1394	100 18 6	13 1/2	11 10 0	284 8 0
Sept. 8.....	1806	97 9 6	13 5-16	10 15 0	80 15 0
" 22.....	2421	95 19 9	16 5-16	13 8 9	82 8 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard nearly 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. Of the 2421 tons sold on Tuesday, 964 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10 5-16, and sold at an average standard of 102 15s. 7d. 6s. 4d. per ton of ore; the remaining 1457 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 20 5-16, and sold at an average standard of 93 14s. 5d.—16 1/2. 6d. per ton of ore. On Oct. 6 there will be offered for sale 2198 2421 tons from Cuba, Cape Copper, Berchaven, Knockmahon, Laxey, Norway, Solfer, Cappagh, Cronbane, Tigrone, Bathurst, British regulus, Moonta, Connorree, and London.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 9216/-, being 9 1/2 per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ore sampled in the months of May and June last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 23,939 5s. in cash, or bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) meeting, at Chester, on Sept. 18, the directors declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per share, for the quarter ending Sept. 30.

At the East Wheel Lovell Mine meeting, on Sept. 15, the accounts for four months ending June showed a credit balance of 779 14s. A dividend of 714 15s. (7s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 64 1/2 per cent. carried forward. The profit on the four months' working was 490 10s. 10d. Capt. J. Burgen reports—"Since our last meeting we have re-organised our pitwork throughout the mine, fixed new footways, with a variety of other work necessary for future operations, the doing of which has prevented our men from working in the shaft; otherwise the tin returns would be greater to-day; and I can only repeat what I have stated at former meetings, that should the lodes continue as productive we shall further considerably increase our returns."

At the Wheal Harriett meeting, on Monday (Mr. Alexander in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2036 1/2. Details in another column.

At the East Providence Mine quarterly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts to the end of June showed a balance in hand of 78 1/2. A satisfactory report was read by the agent. It was resolved that the subject of the purchase and erection of an engine for stamping and winding, laying out of dressing floors, &c., and making a call to pay for the same, be deferred until the next meeting. Great sorrow was expressed at the loss sustained by the death of Mr. James Hollow, and as a mark of esteem and respect to his memory, his brother, Mr. Thomas Hollow was unanimously elected sole purser, in whom the shareholders expressed their entire confidence.

At the Brynmor Mine meeting, yesterday, the resolution to wind-up the company was confirmed.

At the Aberdovey Lead Mine quarterly general meeting, on Tuesday (Colonel H. C. Tate in the chair), an account of liabilities and assets, showing a balance against the mine of 3921 4s. 8d., was presented. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At Rosewarne United meeting, held at the mine, on Monday, the accounts produced by the purser showed a credit balance of 370 11s. 8d., but the costs were charged only to the end of June. As about three-fourths of the shares are in the hands of the county, a proposition was made to have the general meetings alternately in London and Cornwall, but this was strenuously opposed, and defeated by a small majority. We cannot understand on what principle the out-adventurers are thus to be practically excluded from a share in the management of the affairs, for it is impossible for them to go often to Cornwall to attend meetings. We understand that it is very seldom that the meetings are attended by any but local holders, and on Monday only one from a distance was there. We should think the shareholders will come forward to place matters on a more satisfactory footing. [A detailed report of the proceedings, with the accounts and agents' report, appears in another column of this day's Journal.]

At the Spear-Moor Mine meeting, on Sept. 21, the accounts for April, May, and June showed—Mine cost, 838 7s. 7d.; merchants, coal, &c., 353 1s. 1d.—119 11s. 1d.—By tin sold (as last year's dues), 1290 10s. 1d.; copper ore and sundries, 54 11s. 3d.; showing a profit on the quarter of 63 11s. 1d., which deducted from 384 11s. 3d., the debit balance at the end of March, leaves 271 4s. 2d. now against adventurers. Capt. J. Bennett and C. Ellis report that the sales of tin during the past three months have not been quite equal to their expectations. They anticipate the sales for the next three months to be about the same as for the past quarter.

At the Cwmbrane Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. S. Cutbill in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 626 1/2. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Hearle (adjoined) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Treddick in the chair), a call of 2s. per share was made. Mr. J. S. Phillips was appointed purser and manager, at a salary of eight guineas per month. The accounts of the late purser, Mr. James Hollow, having been examined by Mr. J. Hoyle, and found satisfactory, while his executor, Mr. Thomas Hollow, has afforded every information, and agrees to hand over to the committee all the deeds and documents belonging to the company. It was agreed that he be appointed local secretary, at a salary of six guineas per month. Mr. J. Hoyle was reinstated into the office of the general secretary of the company, at a salary of eight guineas per month, it being resolved that the shareholders express their fullest confidence in the integrity and conduct of that gentleman. The committee having discharged the duties imposed upon them, resigned office, and the officers of the company being appointed, the appointment of a committee of management was deferred till the next meeting. The cost-book, share registry, title deeds, and important documents, it was ordered should be handed over to Mr. Hoyle, and that in future he be responsible for their production. The shares in the company were divided from 1824 into 4096. The various recommendations of Capt. Phillips it was resolved should be carried out. The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote passed for having presided over the meeting, stated that he could not allow the shareholders to separate without expressing his confidence in the future success of this undertaking, and he trusted the proprietors would not fail in giving their promised support to the vigorous development of the mine, which at no distant day could not fail to produce remunerative results.

At Carnarvon Mines meeting, on Sept. 15, the accounts for the quarter ending June showed a debit balance of 608 14s. 3d. The loss on the quarter's working was 516 11s. 4d. During the coming quarter they calculate on a reduced expenditure.

At Treowris Mine meeting, on Sept. 15, the accounts for five months ending June showed a debit balance of 845 11s. 11s. A call of 8s. per share was made. Capt. J. Burgen and B. Dunstan, in their report, say—"Our tin sales have been very much increased since last meeting, and in future shall supply much more heads, as the tin is fast accumulating. The loss upon the four months' working is small, but we believe it is the intention of the meeting to charge five months' cost, which, of course, will augment the call to-day."

At West Condurrow Mine meeting, on Sept. 17, the accounts, including the June costs, showed a debit balance of 704 11s. 3d. A call of 11s. 7d. per share was made. The agents' report stated that the operations at the new eastern shaft had been retarded, on account of an increase of water. There were six men and three boys employed in rising against this shaft, and they were vigorously prosecuting this object, so that on his being done they might resume their operations towards those cross-courses, which have been productive on parallel lodes, both east and south, in the adjoining mines.

At the Wheal Treow (special) meeting, on Sept. 18, a call of 10s. per share was made, for the general purposes of the mine, and especially for the purchase and erection of an engine and other necessities for vigorously prosecuting the same. It was resolved that the future meetings be held quarterly, alternately on the mine and in London. Mr. H. C. Salmon was appointed auditor, at a salary of two guineas per month. That the 80 shares now standing in the names of the adventurers be offered for sale by private contract, the purchaser to be a sufficient acknowledgment, was confirmed. The committee were empowered to purchase a suitable engine, &c. Messrs. T. S. Hall and John Evans were appointed members of the committee.

At the Llanfawr Vardre Colliery Company (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Hopwood in the chair), the special resolutions passed at the last meeting were confirmed. Details in another column.

At Lanivet Mining Company meeting, held in Liverpool, on Sept. 16, the mine was divided into 3000 shares, of 2s. each. The first call of 15s. per share was made payable in 31 days. It was determined to purchase a suitable engine and stamps, and erect the same forthwith. All the share capital of the company being subscribed for was represented. Mr. Robert McConnell, of Liverpool, was appointed general manager; Mr. W. P. Cardose, of Camborne, purser; and Capt. J. T. Tregay, of Lanivet, mining

agent. The prospects of this company are considered in the district of the highest order, a large quantity of tinstuff being discovered of superior quality.

At the Linares Lead Mines (half-yearly) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Crosby in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the six months ending June of 3488 1/2. Resolutions were passed authorising the directors to register the company under the Companies Act, with limited liability. Details in another column.

At the Dolfrwynog Mining Company first general meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, the accounts will show that the mine is in 10,890 shares, on which 10s. each have been paid; the mine cost 9000/-, in shares and 1000/- cash, with a premium on the issued take-note of 100/-, the outlay at the mine has been 9700/-; 3d.; working expenses, travelling, rent, &c., 1274 4s.; preliminary expenses, 456 11s. 11d.; London expenses, 674 2s. 6d.; leaving cash at the bank, 1055 15s. 9d. The directors' report appears in another column of this day's Journal.

At the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land (half-yearly) meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the report of the directors, to be submitted, congratulates the shareholders on the present position of the company. The shares which on March 31 remain unallotted have been since applied for, and with a trifling exception no calls are in arrears. At the date of the last report the sum of 10,754/- appeared as available assets. To this has since been added the sum of 8355/-, calls on the 1665 shares unallotted, together with 322/- for interest received upon former arrears, and profit upon investments. The directors have been able from the funds thus placed at their disposal to pay off the liabilities shown in the balance-sheet to Dec. 31, to provide for payments on account of goods shipped for the supply of the store at Nanaimo, and to meet the requirements of their manager for the additional outlay incurred in the construction of wharves, roads, dwellings, and other improvements on the property. They have also paid to the directors of the Bay Company interest on the mortgage, and the sum of 2193/- on account of goods taken over and debts assumed, while in settlement of the balance arrangements have been made with the company to defer the payment to a period when, upon the realisation of the merchandise and stores taken over, as indicated in the former report, the directors hope to discharge the liability without any call being made upon the shareholders. In addition to the stock so transferred, amounting to 8181/-, and 2601/- for machinery, entered as assets in the balance-sheet, shipments have been made to the extent of 8000/- for additional stores and merchandise, to serve as a supply for the next year. The directors having incurred liabilities to the extent of 12,000/-, in the purchase of additional merchandise for the store and in the cost of a steamer, propose to issue debentures for that amount to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The sale of coal for the past eight months is considerably in excess of that for previous years, which is the more satisfactory seeing that it extends over a period of unexampled dulness in the coal trade of San Francisco. Contracts have been entered into with the gas companies at San Francisco, Portland, and Sacramento, on terms which it is probable will induce them to draw all their future supplies from Nanaimo. The discovery by Mr. Bryden of another seam of coal, below the present Douglas seam, and considered by Mr. Nicol to be of a superior quality, tends still further to confirm his previous opinion as to the vast amount of coal underlying the property. By the accounts received from Nanaimo to the end of June, the output of coal since November 1 is equal to Mr. Nicol's estimate referred to in the former report. The sales for the eight months have amounted to 17,508/-, and the stock on hand will realise at current prices 3873/-, in addition—making the total value 21,381/-, deducting therefrom 17,651/-, the cost of raising and shipping the coal, the expense of management, and the interest of the mortgage on the land for the same period, a balance of 3730/- remained as profit on the coal trade. To this amount has to be added 8801/-, the profit derived from investments, rents of land, and stone quarry, and upon the merchandise and saw-mill. A further sum of 860/- has been received in settlement with the Hudson's Bay Company, and accepted by Mr. Nicol as an equivalent for the profits derivable from one month's trading, in consequence of the transfer of the property having been deferred to Oct. 31—thus realising a total profit of 5470/-. The directors, therefore, propose, with the sanction of the shareholders, to set aside out of such profit 2600/-, as an *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent., for eight months, on the paid-up capital, and to reserve the balance of 2870/- for a future dividend. It appears that by additions made to the plant and machinery, irrespective of what has been forwarded from England, Mr. Nicol estimates the present value at 11,186/-. He also values the mines and estate, adding thereto the improvements and purchases he has made, at 35,089/-. The stock in trade taken over by this company at 8181/- has been increased by additional purchases, and after realising a profit during the eight months is now estimated at 8735/-.

LEADS, SEPT. 24.—In Mining Shares business has been more active. Wharfedale has changed hands, and transactions have taken place in Bress at advanced rates. Prices are firmer in most descriptions of stock.—North Wheel Seton (Limited), Cornwall: This mine has been brought out in Leeds under very favourable auspices, the directors being men of business and capital. The mine is divided into 1000 shares, of 25/- each; and reports of the working of the mine have been received, stating that most promising indications have been met with, which speaks well for the future success of the undertaking.—We had the pleasure, on Monday last, of closely inspecting the BURNHILL LEAD MINE (Yorkshire), and were highly pleased to find such a powerful and productive lead-bearing vein, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of which is finely crystalline, and in some places, and occasionally 3 feet, and is productive from 3 to 5 feet, the ore being in some places quite solid, from 7 to 18 inches in width, and in others interspersed throughout the lode, which has a very kindly appearance, promising to be continuous and productive both in length and depth, being in the great limestone, and now at a depth of about 40 fms. from surface.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

NEWCASTLE, SEPT. 24.—The market for Mining Shares this last week has been very active for Chilverton, at increased rates. West Chilverton have also been dealt in to a moderate extent. In local shares, a small lot of Tyne Heads have changed hands at previous rates. Neither Hearths have been enquired for at nominal rates, but sellers scarce. Harwoods have been offered lower. The market for local shares for the last three months has been dull in the extreme, being quite an anomaly at this time of the year, and entirely devoid of the characteristic rise of January last.—A. BREWIS.

PIG-IRON.—The computed make of pig-iron in England and Wales last year was 2,863,469 tons, against 2,763,390 tons in 1861, 2,889,752 tons in 1860, 2,752,354 tons in 1859, 2,530,564 tons in 1858, 2,740,387 tons in 1857, 2,705,877 tons in 1856, 2,390,650 tons in 1855, and 2,272,243 tons in 1854. The make in Scotland last year was computed at 1,080,000 tons, against 1,040,000 tons in 1861, 1,000,000 tons in 1860, 960,000 tons in 1859, 990,000 tons in 1858, 910,000 tons in 1857, 820,000 tons in 1856, 822,000 tons in 1855, and 775,000 tons in 1854. The total make for the United Kingdom consequently advanced from 3,048,243 tons in 1854 to 3,943,469 tons in 1862. The number of furnaces in blast last year was 556, against 568 in 1861, 589 in 1860, 603 in 1859, 617 in 1858, 626 in 1857, 621 in 1856, 590 in 1855, and 554 in 1854. A large increase has thus taken place in the production, without a corresponding augmentation in the number of furnaces, the make of each having much increased. The average price last year was 53s. per ton, against 49s. 3d. per ton in 1861, 53s. 6d. per ton in 1860, 51s. 10d. per ton in 1859, 54s. 5d. per ton in 1858, 69s. 2d. per ton in 1857, 72s. 6d. per ton in 1856, 70s. 9d. per ton in 1855, and 79s. 9d. per ton in 1854. Of the 556 furnaces in blast last year, 436 were in England and Wales and 120 in Scotland. Of the 436 in blast in England, Northumberland, Durham, and the West Riding of Yorkshire contributed 67; the West Riding of Yorkshire, 26; Derbyshire, 32; Lancashire and Cumberland, 18; North Staffordshire, 23; South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 107; Shropshire, 23; Gloucestershire, 5; Somersetshire and Wilts, 2; Northamptonshire, 2; Denbighshire and Flintshire, 5; Glamorganshire, 68; Brecknockshire, 9; Carmarthenshire, 1; and Monmouthshire, 47.

PONTGIRAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—A paragraph appeared in the Journal of Sept. 5, under the head of Mining Notabilia, in reference to this company, in which a correspondent states—"I am informed that last year's working will leave a profit after paying all expenses, but as they cannot divide more than 6s. per share, the directors here (Paris) will advise to pay no dividend." We are happy to be able to state that our correspondent must have been misinformed, for we learn, from good authority, that the profit is such as will permit of the payment of a larger dividend than 6s. per share, and we have good reason for believing that the declaration of a dividend, of not less than 10 frs. per share, will be recommended at the next annual meeting, which we presume, judging from last year, will be held in November or December next. The mining operations have been somewhat interrupted during the past month by a scarcity of water, consequent on the dry weather, but the latest advices state that a favourable change had taken place, and that they were going on with great activity.

NEW ROCK-BORING MACHINE.—An improved mechanical drill, which is calculated to materially facilitate progress in mining and quarrying operations, by completely superseding the ordinary slow and laborious process of hand boring, is being introduced by Mr. W. C. Harrison, of Fimble, the machine can be driven either by steam-power, or, according to the order the other may be at disposal; it stands on a base 7 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in., and is 5 ft. 6 in. high. The machine is stated to have worked very successfully in boring holes from 1 in. to 2 in. diam., and that the rate of 10 ft. to 16 ft. an hour, depending upon the quality of the slate or other material being operated upon, has been maintained. Amongst the advantages claimed for the machine may be mentioned the circumstance that without deranging the frame work the boring bar can be set higher or lower, or at any angle that may be required above or below the horizontal line.

INDURATION OF STONE.—We understand that Messrs. Bartlett Brothers, of Camden Town, have been instructed to apply their silicate of alumina to a portion of the new Houses of Parliament. There is, no doubt, some little anxiety to see a method adopted to stay the progress of decay so evident in this building, but, considering the principle involved in the above process, the stone should surely have been operated during the summer months, when the silicate of alumina is most effective. How that can be effected now that the humid atmosphere of autumn has presented itself can hardly be conceived, nor can justice be done to any process when existing circumstances are against the first principles of its application.

THE TIN STANDARD.—Although no formal announcement of a reduction in the tin standard has ever been made, yet we believe the figures as they appeared in last week's *West Briton* are substantially correct.—Common, 104s. to 105s.; refined, 106s. to 108s. We find from our correspondence that considerable interest is felt as to the notes we insert under the above head from time to time. One shareholder in Dolcoath—the largest tin-producing district in Cornwall—states, that up to the present time no change whatever has been made by the Messrs. Williams in the standard; and another letter makes the following remarks on the tin trade and the miners:—"The present tin standard presents such an anomaly as surprises the tin miner; and if he ever thought that the new companies, which have but recently come into the market, would remove all his just complaints, he feels himself now sadly disappointed. The tin miners are now not only suffering a great depression and a heavy loss by the late drop of 4/- in the standard, as you have recently announced, but this loss is made more painful to the adventurers to bear, from the fact that some of the smelters are said to have stated that there is not now, nor was there, any reason to put down the standard, and that the price was put down by means of mere squabbles among some of themselves. That this statement is not far from the truth I may infer

from the fact, that some of the tin mines have, up to the last day or two, if not at present, been paid the full price for their tin by the smelters to whom they had been selling. At one house a mine gets 68/- per ton for tin, and at another for the same kind of tin, 65/-. There appears, at least, to be one company anxious to support the mines, and this company is one of the most respectable on the list."—*West Briton*.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending September 20 was 10,885 15s. 1d.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Westminster.....	36	£13 1 0	A. Eytton.
Mount Pleasant.....	12	12 6 6	ditto
Hendry Ucha.....	10	12 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bryngwyn.....	9	12 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pant-y-Mwyn.....	7	14 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mandlin.....	7	12 8 6	ditto
Caeconroy.....	6	12 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Roman Gravel.....	21	13 0 0	A. Eytton.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Leads & St. Aubyn.....	4 4 0	£28 5 0	Chyandour.
St. Day United.....	35 19 3	6	£290 3 3
North Basset.....	2 19 1	23	64 5 0
Gurlyn.....	8 0 3	21	67 12 6

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre.....	94	12 1/2	£10 4 0	Knockmahon.....	47	11 1/2	£9 4 0
ditto.....	66	12 1/2	10 2 0	ditto.....	107	10 1/2	7 17 6
ditto.....	106	12 1/2	9 17 0	ditto.....	13	10 1/2	10 17 6
ditto.....	105	12 1/2	9 10 0	Kanmantoo.....	14	26 1/2	46 17 0
ditto.....	104	12 1/2	10 4 0	ditto.....	12	58 1/2	47 17 0
ditto.....	103	12 1/2	10 4 0	Connorree.....	42	3 1/2	2 12 6
ditto.....	98	12 1/2	10 3 0	Victoria slag.....	5	6 1/2	3 16 0
ditto.....	80	12 1/2	10 1 0	Cape Copper Co.....	64	37 1/2	32 1 6
ditto.....	70	22 1/2	18 18 6	ditto.....	31	32 1/2	27 15 0
Precipitate.....	11	22 1/2	43 5 0	ditto.....	24	20 1/2	17 4 0
ditto.....	10	25 1/2	43 10 0	ditto.....	23	20 1/2	17 11 0
ditto.....	10	18 1/2	11 2 6	ditto.....	17	35 1/2	30 6 0
Regulus.....	57	32	26 11 0	ditto.....	8	48 1/2	41 15 0
ditto.....	43	31 1/2	25 3 0	Ooklip.....	40	37	22 17 6
Berchaven.....	102	10 1/2	8 5 0	ditto.....	48	32 1/2	27 10 0
ditto.....	86	11 1/2	9 6 0	ditto.....	24	32 1/2	27 11 0
ditto.....	81	10 1/2	8 5 0	ditto.....	24	32 1/2	27 11 0
ditto.....	67	9 1/2	8 1 0	Springbok.....	30	24 1/2	20 13 0
ditto.....	76	9 1/2	7 17 6	Koperberg.....	20	20 1/2	17 4 0
ditto.....	97	7 1/2	7 10 0	Old bags.....	9	29 1/2	24 13 0
ditto.....	119	9 1/2	8 0 0	Sweepings.....	2	28	23 12 0
Knockmahon.....	85	10 1/2	8 16 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre.....	1052	£1352 7 0	Connorree.....	32	£110 5 0
Berchaven.....	579	4798 1 6	Victoria slag.....	5	19 0 0
Knockmahon.....	338	3090 2 0	Cape Copper Co.....	379	9763 3 0
Kanmantoo.....	26	1230 2 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Company.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company.....	224	£1621 18 6
Freeman and Co.....	98 1/2	1549 19 0
F. Grenfell and Sons.....	482	6067 8 3
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.....	238	3945 19 6
Vivian and Sons.....	232	3205 12 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.....	408	5674 12 0
Mason and Elkington.....	76	478 10 0
Bankart and Sons.....	3 1/2	4192 11 2
Charles Lambert.....	142	1898 12 0
Jennings and Co.....	88	2238 15

EAST BOTALLACK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their subscriptions.
Capital £15,000, in 6000 shares of £2 10s. each.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
The balance, if required, to be paid in instalments of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
Major-General DOWLING, 38, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
HARRY EMMANUEL, Esq., 6, Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park.
B. W. SMITH, Esq., 63, Great Tower-street.
H. W. SPRATT, Esq., 2, Walbrook-buildings, E.C.
JOHN BECKWITH TOWSE, Esq., 24, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lushcock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.; Batten, Carns, and Carns, Penzance, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS—Compton Road, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields; John Henry Belfrage, Esq., REGISTERED OFFICES—3, FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object sought by the establishment of this company is the further working of a valuable tin mine, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, and known as the East Botallack Consolidated Tin Mine.

This sett extends about three quarters of a mile in length from east to west, and is half a mile in width, is situated in the St. Just district, which is one of the richest for tin in Cornwall, and immediately adjacent to some of the dividend-paying mines, such as Baleswidden, Botallack, and Levant, and is traversed by the same run of mineralised ground. It contains several well-defined lodes, some of which have already been partially worked with considerable success, and only require a judicious outlay and careful management to become of great value.

Statistics of mining adventures in the East Botallack Consolidated mining district:—

Names of mines now working.	No. of shares.	Amount paid per share.	Dividends paid per share.	Original outlay.	Total amount of dividends paid.	Present market value.
Levant (tin and copper) ..	160	£2 10 0	£1091 0	£ 400	£174,560	£16,000*
Botallack (tin and copper) ..	200	91 5 0	469 15	18,250	93,950	48,000*
Wheat Owies (tin) ..	80	70 0 0	328 3	5,600	26,252	24,000*
Baleswidden (tin) ..	1624	11 15 0	12 5	19,082	19,894	19,488*
Boscon (tin) ..	240	20 10 0	36 10	4,920	8,760	12,000*

* Decomposed granite, slate and greenstone.

The above five mines, on an outlay of £18,250 on the present working, have already paid back in dividends to the shareholders £223,416.
As the before-mentioned mines stand prominent in the dividend-paying list, it may not be out of place to state also that Botallack Mine has given back to the shareholders in its former workings upwards of £250,000; Baleswidden Mine upwards of £40,000, and again resumed working by a new company; Wheat Owies upwards of £25,000; Boscon upwards of £15,000; and Spearne Consols, for an outlay of £1280, upwards of £10,000; thus making a total sum of £230,000.

Progressive mines situated in the same district:—

Name of mine.	Shares.	Outlay.	Market value.	Geological position.
Pendons Consols (copper) ..	5000	£18,000	£28,780	Granite, slate and greenstone.
Bosconall Downs (tin) ..	1248	7,800	9,984	Granite.
Wheat Hecle (tin) ..	1024	7,680	15,360	Granite.
Baleswidden (tin) ..	128	3,936	3,936	Granite and greenstone.
Boscon (tin) ..	160	1,600	1,600	Granite.
Totals ..		£38,416	£59,660	

The setts are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and have been granted at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th due for the term of 21 years.

The geological position of this extensive and valuable mining property cannot be surpassed in the county. It is in beautiful strata, quite congenial for producing tin in the granite, and copper in the kyllas (clay-slate), immediately adjoining the granite, precisely of the same character as Botallack, Levant, Pendons Consols, and other rich mines in the district.

The proprietors are emboldened to state that such a favourable opportunity for the investment of capital is seldom to be met with. They desire the fullest enquiry, and will give every facility for furthering it; therefore investigation by practical miners is invited, and parties purposing to take an interest in the mine will have every facility afforded their agents for inspecting the property—such investigation will show that the capabilities of the mine are here undervalued rather than otherwise.

A personal of the annexed reports of mining engineers, mining agents (including Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath), and miners will best convey an accurate idea of the intrinsic value of this property.

The present proprietors of this valuable property have agreed to accept out of the proposed capital the sum of £4500; £2500 to be paid in cash, and £2000 in fully paid-up shares, in the capital of the company.

Prospectuses, together with plans and sections of the property, can be obtained on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

REPORTS.

Killwase, Camborne, July 21, 1863.—The following is my report of this mine, which I examined yesterday, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Richards, and Mr. Oates, of St. Just, the latter gentleman having the best possible practical knowledge of this mining ground, he having at his own expense, during the past few years, discovered and partially worked three lodes therein. No. 1 lode is explored 50 fms. in length, and at the deepest point 10 fms. from surface, from which Mr. Oates raised and sold over £300 worth of tin of first quality; the bearing of this lode is nearly east and west, magnetic underlie south about 2 ft. in a fathom, width from 2 ft. to 2½ feet. No. 2 lode not much worked in length, from which Mr. Oates sold tin of the value of £50, by sinking some 8 or 10 fathoms. No. 3 lode, near the latter workings, only opened a few feet in length and depth, just showing the presence of tin. At about 40 fathoms south of these works, in opening a drain for the purpose of driving an adit to unwater the above lodes, another lode was discovered; the value of this cannot be proved many feet below the surface, it being in the low part, and covered with water. The extent of the sett or grant as pointed out to me is great, being, I think, nearly half a mile in length from east to west, and of sufficient width for working the several lodes extensively. The mine is wholly in granite, and nearly in the centre of the granite district, lying from Penzance to Land's End, in Cornwall. It is situated about one mile southward from the Baleswidden Tin Mine, which has for a long time yielded large quantities of tin, and is being worked extensively at present. The tin mines of St. Just parish, which have been, and are still, worked to great depths and extensively, lie further northward than Baleswidden, at no great distance from the sea coast, and the junction of the granite with the greenstone and slates. Four lodes, within moderate distances of each other, in this property have been discovered, and two of them for the extent worked have yielded good quantities of excellent quality tin. I have confidence, therefore, in recommending the erection of a steam-engine, say of 20 or 24 in. cylinder, for the double purpose of draining the mine for deeper working, and for stamping the tin, which can be raised immediately on the engine being set to work, though not at first enough to pay the cost of working. A comparatively small capital, say £3000, will be sufficient to erect the needed machinery as above, and sink the mine 20 fms. deeper, as well as make further trial of the other lodes.

CHARLES THOMAS.

St. Just, June 19, 1863.—I have worked in East Botallack Mine at different times, and in nearly all the mines in this important district, but have never seen better indications of a good mine in my life than here presented. I am ready to take up such a share in the mine as my means will allow; also to work there as a miner at a tribute of 18s. in £1, and pay all the cost attending thereto, receiving only £50 per ton for tin in the place I worked in last year, and that many better places in the mine than that one. I have also noticed that the lodes were always proving richer in quality as they were sunk upon deeper, as is the case with most of our best mines in this district.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

I have worked as a labourer in East Botallack Mine on tutwork and tribute. I consider the discovery for tin is equal to anything I have ever seen. The lodes are large, and there is no part of the mine that I have seen but is very easily wrought, nor is it costly ground for timber. I quite agree with others, that I know no mine so worthy of an outlay of capital to be worked effectually as this mine. I am quite ready to take a part in the concern according to my ability.

JAMES PROUSE.

St. Just, June 19, 1863.—I have worked in East Botallack Mine from the commencement, and have worked in almost all parts of the sett that have been opened. I have lived all my life adjoining the sett, and have worked in almost all the mines in the district. I am quite willing to work in the mine again, and pay a good tribute. I consider the discoveries in the mine very important, and worthy of an outlay.

ANDREW HUTCHENS.

St. Just, June 19, 1863.—This is to certify that I worked in East Botallack Mine many months; the water is the only enemy to the mine; as the mine goes deeper it has been proved constantly improving in quality. I would work the tin pitch I worked in last in the said mine at 8s. in £1, paying working cost, and receiving only £50 per ton for the tin. I am quite ready to take shares according to my means in the important mine.

THOMAS HALL.

Bosconall Mines, St. Just, June 19, 1863.—I send you my report of East Botallack Mine, which I have inspected three times. The sett is situated in the parish of St. Just, a short distance from the road leading from St. Just to the town of Penzance, and is about half-a-mile in length on the course of the lodes. The sett contains several tin lodes, but two only have been wrought on, and them to only a very shallow depth, by manual labour. The lode which I shall call the Tredinny lode, has been worked on for 50 fms. in length, and about 10 fms. deep, is about 2 ft. wide, with an underlie of 2 ft. in the fathom, and thence throughout; having a very kindly appearance to turn up a quantity of tin at the deeper levels. Cargine lode is opened up about 15 fms. long and 10 fms. deep, is 2 ft. wide, intermixed with tin, and an underlie of 20 in. in a fathom. I consider this speculation a good one, and worthy the attention of the mining world. Can be worked with a small capital, as the ground is easy for opening, and to present appearances, with every reason of success, if properly laid out.

B. BERRYMAN, Agent of Bosconall Mine.

North Levant Mine, June 19, 1863.—I beg to hand you my report of East Botallack Mine, which is situated in the parish of St. Just, and about ½ mile from Penzance. The sett contains several tin lodes, all in virgin ground. I inspected this mine two or three times, and I was greatly surprised to find several well-defined lodes, and a level extended from the bottom of the shaft for a great number of fathoms, through a regular tiny lode, varying in size from 1½ to 3 ft. wide, I concluded this mine (being in St. Just) will be a property of great value. I consider this mine more than an ordinary speculation, and one that I feel confidence in recommending to any mining speculator. I find there has been about £270 worth of tin already sold from this place at the present shallow depth, which is a very rare occurrence in this neighbourhood. I have no doubt if this mine is properly worked but it will produce a great quantity of tin, and will repay the outlay.

JAMES THOMAS, Agent of North Levant.

Spearne Moor Mine, June 19, 1863.—In compliance with your request, I beg to hand you my report of East Botallack Mine, which I inspected some time since. The sett is situated in the parish of St. Just, and is about half a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. There are six lodes traversing the sett, but only two of which have been wrought on. The Redburrow lode has been opened for 50 fms. in length, and 10 fms. deep; it is about 2 ft. wide, underlying 2 ft. in a fathom. There is tin intermixed throughout the lode, occasionally producing bunches, and has a good appearance. Cargine lode has been opened 15 fms. long and 10 fms. deep, it is about 2 ft. wide, and underlying 2½ ft. in a fathom. It contains tin throughout, and is a kindly

looking lode. I consider from the ground explored these lodes are deserving of the erection of an engine, as nothing further can be done with manual labour. This mine is in granite, and the ground easy for opening; the lodes appear to be all congenial for mineral. I think with a moderate capital they can be effectually tried, and there are very fair chances of success.

JAMES BENNETT, Agent of Spearne Moor Mine.

St. Just United Mines, June 20, 1863.—You ask for my opinion of East Botallack Mine. I was never underground to notice the lode worked by you, but from the tinstuff seen on the surface, and the character of the different lodes, from some of which I have seen rich stones of tin, I think there is every probability if the mine is properly worked of its leading to profitable results.

JOHN CARTHEW, Manager of St. Just United Mines.

I have sold from this mine some hundreds of pounds worth of tin from the back of one of the lodes in this property, and from a depth of only 10 fms. from the surface. As we drive to hill on this lode the backs increase in depth, and the lode becomes more valuable, as usual in other mines. The lode was for 15 fms. from the first shaft tiny, but not to much value. But for 15 fms. nearer the cross-course we have a rich lode of tin; this cross-course heaved the lode 4½ fms. We drove west of the cross-course 25 fms. through a good lode, 2½ ft. wide, with a tin course 12 in. wide. This level we drove for 30s. per fm., and stopped the back of it for 12s. per fm. No. 2 lode is 2½ ft. wide, well defined, and embedded in a beautiful well-formed mineral-producing granite. This lode is producing rich stones of tin. The tin course is about 4 in. wide—in fact, the lode as broken is worth 12s. 6d. per sack of 14 gallons, altogether a very rich lode. I have opened on six lodes within 7 fms. from No. 2 lode, with tin in all of them, and ground easy for exploring. An adit can be brought in from 12 to 13 fms. deep, in 50 fms. driving, which would unwater Chapel Viny, or No. 2 lode; in another 60 fms. driving this adit would intersect the whole of the other lodes at a depth of 18 to 20 fms. from surface. The East Botallack Mine is beautifully situated, being abundantly supplied with a never-failing stream of clear water for dressing purposes. The sett is very extensive, being more than a mile in length, and also in width, with an abundance of stone for all building purposes, and close adjacent to the railway station at Penzance, and also a good harbour for shipping, which will render the transit easy to and from the mine. The district in which the mine is situated is unexceptionable, being surrounded with so many good dividend-paying mines. The condition on which the lease of the mine is granted is unusually low, being only 1-24th due, and a rental of £5. From what I know of mining, I am quite satisfied that it will well remunerate all those who might embark in this undertaking.

FRANCIS OATES, Mining Agent, St. Just.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the East Botallack Mining Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit with Messrs. Bankers, the sum of £ , being the deposit of 10s. per share, upon shares in the East Botallack Mining Company (Limited), I hereby request you will allot me the said shares, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to insert my name in the register of shareholders for the same.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Profession or business.....
Usual Signature.....
Date.....

THE NEW CONCORD SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each. Deposit on application 10s. per share, and payment on allotment £1.
BANKERS—The City Bank, The Cornhill-street.
BROKER—Alfred Bingham, Esq., 1, Copthall Chambers, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. H. Brook.
OFFICES,—11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTBURY, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company proposes to purchase the freehold estate of Wonwood, near Tavistock, Devon, consisting of 100 acres, and including the valuable lead and copper mine known as the Wheal Concord.

This mine was worked many years ago, and £24,000 worth of lead ore obtained from shallow levels, when it was stopped in consequence of litigation between the company and the freeholder. It is now being worked on a small scale very successfully. A provisional contract has been made for the purchase of the entire freehold, with all its mineral, and the plant of the mine, for £16,000, of which the vendors receive £7000 in paid-up shares.

Samples of the ore can be seen at the office, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, and prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, with the surveyors' reports, may be obtained also of the bankers and broker of the company.

Should no allotment of shares be made, all deposits will be returned.

THE EAST PANT DU UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £30,000, in 6000 shares, of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. upon allotment.

WILLIAM TITHERINGTON, Esq., cotton broker, Liverpool.
RALPH TUNNICLIFFE, Esq., cotton spinner, Fir Mills, Leigh.
ROBERT ASHWORTH, Esq., cotton spinner, Wardle, near Rochdale.
HENRY WHITWORTH, Esq., Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester.
SAMUEL MERRYWEATHER, Esq., Caldbeck, Wigton, Cumberland.
THOMAS BLACKBURN, Esq., cotton broker, Liverpool.
BROKERS—Messrs. Mewburn and Barker, Moulton-street, Manchester, and Halifax.
BANKERS—Union Bank of Manchester (Limited).
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Walker and Smith, Chester.
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS—Messrs. Henry Whitworth and Co.

REGISTERED OFFICES.
CARLTON BUILDINGS, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the extensive and valuable mining setts known as the East Pant Du and the Colomindy Lead Mines, situated near Mold, Flintshire.

The East Pant Du sett, which adjoins the celebrated Pant Du, is about 250 acres in extent, and has three parallel veins, extending from east to west about a mile and a quarter in the sett. The veins are principally in the limestone formation.

A shaft has been sunk upon the principal vein, to a depth of about 100 yards, and several levels driven on the course of the vein, from which large quantities of ore have already been obtained.

This vein, in the Old Pant Du sett, returned £32,000 royalty within a very few years. The mine is drained by a swallow, or natural formation in the rock, to the depth of 150 yards, thus avoiding all expensive engines and machinery for pumping the water.

The Colomindy sett is situated at a short distance from the East Pant Du, and parallel with the celebrated Maesnydd Mines, now worked by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and an industrial company. Several shafts are sunk and levels driven, and great quantities of ore have been raised. A steam-engine and the necessary buildings are upon the property, and the mine is in full operation. There is also another well-known rich lode, not in working, running through this sett.

Detailed prospectuses, containing full particulars and reports upon the property, may be obtained from the managers, at their offices, Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester; and Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch-lane, London; and from the brokers, bankers, and solicitors of the company.

Now ready, price 1s.

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SCHIELE'S PATENTS—SCHUNCK v. SCHIELE.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated July 14, 1863, executed pursuant to an order of this Court, and duly registered at the Patent Office, London, C. SCHIELE, ABSOLUTELY ASSIGNED TO MARTIN SCHUNCK, Esq., the PATENTS, comprising the following inventions:—

SCHIELE'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S SILENT FANS, including AIR PUMPS or GAS EXHAUSTERS.
SCHIELE'S BLAST ENGINES.
SCHIELE'S GOVERNORS for STEAM ENGINES and WATER WHEELS.
SCHIELE'S VENTILATING ENGINES.
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SCHIELE'S TURBINE STEAM ENGINES.
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Mr. SCHIELE is not authorised, either by himself, or his partners or agents, to receive any orders, or transact any business, relating to the above.

All applications for terms of license, &c., of inventions not already exclusively licensed, to be made to WILLIAM RADFORD, Esq., civil engineer, John Dalton-street, Manchester; or to the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, Oldham, who are authorised to treat, on behalf of Mr. SCHUNCK, for the same.

LEWIS, DARRISHIRE, AND ASHWORTH, 21, Brown-street, August 24, 1863.

In Chancery, Lancashire.

SCHIELE'S PATENTS—SCHUNCK v. SCHIELE. SECOND ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST PURCHASING ANY OF THE PATENT MACHINES ENUMERATED in our FIRST ADVERTISEMENT, dated the 24th of August, 1863, or USING the SAME, under pretended license from any person or persons whomsoever, other than the licensees there named.

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LEWIS, DARRISHIRE, AND ASHWORTH, 21, Brown-street, Manchester. September 21, 1863.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WINDING-UP IN THE STANNARY COURT.—Having received a notice that a certain mine, to which I paid a succession of heavy calls as a shareholder for two or three years, with painful punctuality, is now being wound-up in the Stannary Court, and that as I held (say) 15 shares, between the months of February, 1859, and July, 1862 (imaginary dates, which will serve as well as real ones), my name will be retained on the list of contributors, in case liabilities still exist which were incurred whilst I was a shareholder, and in respect of which I am to be liable for my proportionate part, may I presume to ask Mr. Tapping, or some other of your correspondents learned in the Stannary law, whether I can be made liable for any of the debts of the mine, provided the present shareholders are able to pay them, it being acknowledged that I parted with my shares (say) in July, 1862? My ignorance in these matters must prove

* With this week's Journal is given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Cannock Chase and its Coal Mines—No. IV.; Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society; Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon; Inspection of Coal Mines—Reports for the North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, and South Durham districts; Locomotive Construction; Mining in South Australia; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; Foreign Mine Reports (Alten and Quenangen, Santa Barbara, Bearitz Tin, and St. John del Rey); The Twelve Apostles Mine controversy, &c.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

The period of general inactivity in the Stock and Share Markets which has proved so material an obstacle to the increased development of the industrial and commercial enterprise of this country has, it is gratifying to announce, now gone by, and the long and anxiously looked for era of prosperity may be considered to have fairly commenced. The improvement may be dated from the slight depression caused here by the panic on the Paris Bourse, resulting from the decisive character of the Russian reply on the Polish question having given rise to the opinion that war was probable—an opinion which is now universally admitted to be entirely unjustifiable. The fact is, that the wrongs of the Poles are better known out of Poland than they are within it; and it must be acknowledged that, whilst that continues to be the case, the prospect of war being entered upon by either England, France, or Austria, is scarcely worthy of consideration. Yet the temporary uneasiness of the Parisians led speculators on the English market to exhibit anxiety to realise the profits which the thoroughly sound and healthy position of affairs here had placed within their reach. No sooner had they realised than they discovered that, although their sales had produced some slight effect upon prices, they had been too hasty—a still more favourable market within the next few weeks being extremely probable; and, consequently, prices have completely recovered, and animation has at the same time been given to the market.

Money is abundant in the extreme, and capitalists are simply waiting, now that the dull season has passed away, for favourable projects for the profitable employment of capital to be presented to them. The healthy tone of the market is incontestably proved by the fact that even during the period of inactivity, prices have steadily and gradually improved, whilst every really promising enterprise which has been brought forward, has succeeded well, and secured a high position in the opinion of the monied interests. Financial associations have been particularly encouraged, and there appears to be every prospect of their proving highly remunerative to those who have embarked in them; the fact that the shares of International Financial Association are steady at nearly 6½ per cent; the London Financial Association, at about 4½ per cent; and the General Credit, at about 3½, being one of the most conclusive evidences of the anticipations entertained with regard to them. The shares in promising hotel companies, industrial undertakings, and banks, enjoy a scarcely less favourable position—an instance of which, at least with regard to the latter class of security, may be found in the circumstance that the shares of the last bank brought forward—the Imperial Royal Privileged Union Bank of Austria—are readily negotiable, although not yet allotted, at 1½ to 1½ 5s. premium. With regard to this undertaking, we may state that the brokers (Messrs. HILL, FAWCETT, and HILL), have been in communication with the Imperial Government, and that before the allotment of shares, which will take place in about ten days, an important communication from the Austrian Minister of Finance, which cannot fail to have a highly favourable influence upon the quotations, will, no doubt, be issued.

The enormous percentage of profits realised from connection with prosperous mines is at all times a sufficient inducement to capitalists to embark in mining companies (in which category we, of course, include slate quarries and collieries, as well as metalliferous mines), and during the period under consideration, most of these companies projected have been favourably received by investors, and their shares have become negotiable at good prices: the large space which we devote elsewhere to the quotations of this class of security precludes the necessity for stating the several instances in which large premiums have been obtained. In the now commencing period of prosperity our home mines should undoubtedly claim the first attention of the British capitalist, and there can be no question that an enormous amount may be very profitably employed in this direction, but it must be admitted there are very many mines, both in the colonies and in foreign countries, from the development of which large profits might also be realised. The copper mines of Canada, Newfoundland, and South Australia; the collieries of New South Wales; and the gold diggings of Nova Scotia and of Canada (some interesting particulars relating to which will be found in another column) may be incidentally mentioned as examples of fields for enterprise in the colonies; whilst with respect to foreign countries, there are the tin mines of Spain and Saxony, the collieries of Westphalia and Austria, and the mines generally of France (where favourable concessions can be obtained upon moderate terms), which are all worthy of serious attention.

THE BEGINNING OF ANOTHER PERIOD OF PROSPERITY IN THE IRON TRADE.

"Progress quickens progress," said Sir William Armstrong, in his presidential opening of the British Association. Strikingly indeed has this been exemplified in the last quarter of a century of the history of the Iron Trade. In that brief term the production of iron has increased more than one hundredfold, whilst the demand has augmented even in a greater ratio, the exports and home consumption having since 1845 increased upwards of 150 per cent. The aggregate real value of imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United Kingdom in three years—in 1854, 1860, and 1862, were as follows:—1854, 263,210,145£, when the price of pig-iron touched 92s. 6d. per ton; 1860, 375,052,224£; 1862, 393,782,118£. The increase of trade inwards and outwards, as illustrated by the Board of Trade Returns, in the eight years between 1854 and 1862, amounts to 125,572,973£. During the last 18 years the stock of pig-iron has fluctuated exceedingly, and it is to be observed that the great rise and great fall in prices have always occurred at the beginning of each period of alternate prosperity and adversity. Thus, from 1847 to 1848, with only 98,000 tons in stock, and only 10,000 tons increase during the year, the price fell from 75s. to 42s. per ton. In 1852, when the stock reached the maximum point of that period, the price rose from 36s. to 80s. In 1857, when the minimum of stock was again reached, the price declined from 80s. to 48s. Now that it is beyond question that the demand has again overtaken the supply, and that the end of this year will show a considerable decrease in the stocks, the price bids fair to take another great spring. Already a strong tendency is manifested of a rapid return to a much higher range of prices, and it seems extremely likely that the currency prevailing from 1852 to 1857 will soon again be attained.

The average price of wheat in 1853 at this season was 56s. 7d. per quarter, it is now 46s. 5d.; the price of pig-iron in Sept., 1853, was 64s. per ton, it is to-day only 58s. 6d. The Bank rate of discount was then 4½ per cent, it is now 4 per cent.

It should not be allowed to escape attention that the cost of production is now fully 10s. per ton higher than it was ten years ago, and that whilst there is a general agitation for an advance of wages in all the mining districts, there is at the same time a continuous and steady emigration from the ranks of the mining population to America and elsewhere, where the scale of remuneration is much higher. And that in terms of the French commercial treaty, a further reduction of 10s. per ton on bar-iron, and of

4s. per ton on pig-iron, on the import duty into France, takes place next year. The stock of 600,000 tons of pig-iron held in Scotland is not in proportion to the marvellous progress the country has made in industrial enterprise, and when we reflect that it is the only reserve of a trade, embracing a foreign and home consumption of 4,000,000 tons per annum, it is earnestly to be hoped that the various parties engaged in this great trade may not soon find themselves, as in 1854, struggling with the dearth of raw material, which those in the cotton trade now experience.

BRISTOL TRADE AND MINING SCHOOL.—In order to test the progress made by the mining pupils at this institution, a series of quarterly public examinations have been arranged to take place. They will be conducted, we believe, by Mr. L. Brough, Government Inspector; Mr. H. Cosham, President of the School; and Mr. G. C. Greenwell, C.E. The first examination will be held on Wednesday, October 7.

COLLIERY VENTILATION.—We are always glad to record any advance in the improvement of colliery ventilation, or any progress in that art which may tend to mitigate those fearful sacrifices of life, and to ameliorate the condition of our hardy colliery population. We have had reported to us a very successful trial of a machine for this purpose, which took place last Thursday at Bonville's Court Colliery, near Tenby, under the auspices of the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Vickerman. This machine, which is a large circular fan—improved and constructed by Mr. Waddle, of the Lanmore Works, Llanelly—18 ft. diameter, by 4 ft. breast, is so arranged on the surface over the upcast shaft that it absorbs all the foul air and gas from the colliery without any leakage, and thus, probably, may supersede the large furnace at the bottom of the shaft, which is so often placed in such dangerous proximity to those large reservoirs underground. This fan-wheel, whose action is to draw or exhaust the upcast shaft, is driven by a steam-engine, of 18-in. cylinder, and 20-in. stroke, also constructed by Mr. Waddle, to produce an average of 120 revolutions per minute to his fan. The success of this preliminary experiment may be preconceived when, from the observations made at 60 revolutions only of the fan, the anemometer showed a velocity of 20,000 cubic feet per minute, through an aperture of 18 ft. square! The Government Inspector, Mr. Evans, who is a great advocate of this system, will supervise the next experiment, when the fan will be put into connection with the extensive underground works.

THE PLYMOUTH IRONWORKS, MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Several conflicting rumours having obtained publicity with reference to the sale of the above valuable property, we have much gratification in being able to state confidently that the purchasers of the works are three in number—Mr. Richard Fothergill, of the Aberdare Ironworks, Mr. Thomas A. Hankey, the eminent London banker, and Mr. Benjamin Bateman, the well-known iron merchant, who has for several years been the London representative of the Aberdare Iron Company. These old-established works have attained great celebrity from the excellent quality of the material produced ranking it unquestionably the first in Wales. The late Mr. Anthony Hill devoted a most valuable lifetime to the creation and improvement of the property, extending over 3000 to 4000 acres, and which abounds in steam coal and minerals of the best quality, and is remarkably well situated as regards water-power, claiming attention as well from the excellent arrangement of the works as from the admirable system of management which has been predominant for many years. It must not, however, be considered that the introduction of fresh blood into the establishment will be by any means a disadvantage, as the new proprietors intend to conduct the works mainly upon the same system as heretofore, and no changes will be made, excepting where absolutely necessary to the good and efficient working of the concern. Mr. Fothergill will occupy the same position at Plymouth as at Aberdare, taking the supreme control of the establishment, and with the co-operation of Mr. David Joseph, as resident manager, and such well-known gentlemen as partners, he will doubtless more than sustain the good reputation which the works have hitherto enjoyed. The town of Merthyr will welcome the advent of the new company with joy, and we are sure they will receive every assistance in the development of the property from the adjoining landowners and the parishioners in general, and the latter will reap the benefit of the increased activity with which the concern will be carried on. These works consist of eleven blast furnaces, producing about 1000 tons of cold-blast pig-iron weekly, also the forges, consisting of sixty-four puddling-furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., adapted for the manufacture of rails, girders, and merchant bars, turning out in all some 800 tons of finished iron weekly. With but trifling exception, the entire works have been re-erected within the last twenty years, and are, therefore, comparatively new. The machinery and the masonry are of the most perfect and substantial kind. In addition to the mansion and grounds there are some 300 agents' and workmen's houses on various parts of the estate. The coal and ironstone, of which there is an abundant supply, are held together with an ample quantity of limestone, and in all sufficient for a produce of iron nearly double the present make. The coal raised is 6000 tons weekly, and capable of being very considerably increased. The purchase money, we understand, exceeds a quarter of a million sterling.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—The inquest on the bodies of John Dean and Thomas Pews, who were killed by a boiler explosion at the works of Messrs. Fernihough and Sons, of Newton, between Dukinfield and Hyde, was held at Dukinfield, on Tuesday. Mr. James Fidler, manager of the works, deposed that the boiler, or still, which had exploded was being made for Mr. Bouch, chemical manufacturer, Miles Platting, and was intended for boiling tar. They were ¼-inch plates. The top was formed of new plates, and the remainder good second-hand plates. No pressure was named, and no steam was to be employed, as it was simply for boiling tar. The boiler was finished on Friday night, and on Saturday morning it was tested by steam, which was generated in the boiler belonging to the works, which is about 34 or 35-horse power. There was no steam-gauge attached to the still, and no means of ascertaining the pressure except by the pressure on the gauge on the boiler. As a practical man, he would say that the hydraulic test would be much safer than that by steam.—Charles Fish, the foreman of the works, said that there would be about 50 lbs. pressure on the boiler at the time of the accident, and, as they considered, about 40 lbs. pressure on the exploded still; but the evidence of a man named Kemp showed that about half-past eight o'clock in the morning the pressure was about 65 lbs., and that after the explosion it was between 65 lbs. and 70 lbs.—Mr. John M. Challenger, engineer, Hyde, who had made an examination of the still, attributed the explosion to the iron used in the lower tier of plates forming the sides. The major part of these were old plates, which had been in use before, and however well they might have answered for a pan simply used for boiling without pressure, or only at a low pressure, it was not safe to trust them with 45 lbs. steam, for it was found from experience that plates that had been used for any length of time, and repeatedly heated and cooled, became crystallised in their structure, so that it became difficult to bend, shear, or punch them without danger of fracturing them. It was also unwise to test a pan of these dimensions with steam without having a gauge or indicator attached; and had he been testing such a pan he should not have allowed the pressure to rise above 15 lbs., or 18 lbs. per square inch. He had no fault to find with the workmanship. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each case. They recommended such pans should be tested with water instead of steam, and that in all cases of testing a competent person should be appointed to superintend the pressure.

MILLS AND MILLWORK.—The second part of Mr. William Fairbairn's very valuable Treatise on Mills and Millwork, to the first part of which we favourably alluded some time since, has just been issued through Messrs. Longman, the subjects treated of comprising the machinery of transmission and the construction and arrangement of mills. Mr. Fairbairn expresses his conviction that there is less loss of power through the friction of the journals in the case of geared wheel-work than when straps are employed for the transmission of motive-power. Carefully-conducted experiments confirm this view, and it is, therefore, evident which mode of transmission is, as a general rule, to be preferred. There are certain cases, he remarks, in which it is more convenient to use straps instead of gearing. With small engines driving saw-mills, and some other machinery where the action is irregular, the strap is superior to wheel-work, because it lessens the shocks incidental to these descriptions of work. So also, when the motive-power has been conveyed by wheel-work and shafting to the various floors of a mill, it is best distributed to the machines by means of straps. In the reference to teeth of wheels, the circumstances upon which smoothness and economy depend are pointed out with the greatest care and clearness, as are also the rules for finding the pitch and diameter of wheels, and the principles which determine their proper form; in fact, the whole subject is so ably and systematically treated that there is, we believe, no question connected with millwork upon which the practical man is likely to require information for an elucidation of which he will seek in vain in Mr. Fairbairn's work. It is one which commends itself to all engaged in the engineering profession.

THE NATURE OF HEAT.—Mr. Zerah Colburn has just issued (through Messrs. Spon, of Bickersbury) a little volume entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature of Heat, and into its Mode of Action in the Phenomena of Combustion, Vaporisation, &c." The book displays a vast amount of careful research, and will doubtless prove useful to the mechanical engineer, for whom it is especially intended, by leading him to reflect upon and study the principle—heat—from a sound acquaintance with which he may reasonably expect to derive the greatest possible advantage in the course of his ordinary occupation. It is much to be regretted, however, that in a work, professedly for practical men, Mr. Colburn should have sought expressions something more than far-fetched to conform to his readers; for we contend that the maxim "A junior humankind who has once submitted to a plenary scholastic influence will, upon subsequent occasions, avoid contraction with incoherent materials generally," is no improvement upon "a burnt child dreads the fire;" yet in many cases the author has displayed about an equal amount of skill in the choice of expressions, and the coining of new words. The fact, nevertheless, that the book will lead the reader to think about

the subject of which it treats is alone sufficient to justify us for saying that we cordially commend it to general perusal.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 24.—The Coal Trade continues to improve, a considerable number of the works are now on full time; a majority of them are, indeed, in this position, and, according to present prospects, this will be the case universally very soon. The Iron Trade is very active in all its branches, and more furnaces are being put in blast in consequence. Two blown out at the Felling Works some time ago are to be re-lighted, and others are preparing to follow this example. The demand for Cleveland ore, and also for hematite ore, is extremely good. Increased quantities of the latter kind of ore are about to be worked in Cumberland, to meet the increased demand. As the stocks of pig-iron in this district are exceedingly small, an increased make, even to a very considerable amount, can have no injurious effect on the trade. The Wellington Colliery, at Whitehaven, is still entirely stopped, in consequence of the fire which originated underground some time ago. Every attempt to extinguish the fire having failed, a channel has been cut, and the sea introduced into the workings, and it is expected that by this means the fire will shortly be got under; but some time must elapse before work can be resumed. As this is the principal exporting colliery near Whitehaven, the trade is considerably deranged in consequence, and the coal trade at Workington and Maryport is very brisk; at the latter port the prices of coal have been advanced 2s. per chaldron. This will, no doubt, have the effect of drawing increased supplies of coal from the Newcastle district, as coal is usually sent by this route to some extent. In connexion with this subject, and in illustration of the proverb, that "it is an ill-wind that blows no one good," I quote the following notice from the *Whitehaven Herald*:—

"There is quite a novelty to report in the history of the Whitehaven coal trade—the export of 'black diamonds' to Dublin not the property of Lord Londale's Whitehaven mines. The suspension of work in Wellington Pit, owing to the fire raging in a portion of it, and the measures, necessarily protracted in their operation, to suppress it, have produced a scarcity in the supply, and many of the colliers trading from the port have, in consequence, gone to Workington and Maryport. The Threapthwaite Coal Company, at Cleator Moor, have come forward to help to supply those that remain, and have put many cargoes into various vessels. The fact, as indicated, is unprecedented; the Whitehaven trade having hitherto been a monopoly in Lord Londale's hands. As regards Wellington Pit, the drift having been completed, water is being let in from the tides this week; and we trust soon to be able to say that the fire has been put out."

The Coal Trade in the Tyne has been somewhat checked lately, owing to a want of vessels, ships being very scarce, and freights are, of course, high in consequence. From the Tyne to London they are at present 7s. 4d. per ton, and others in proportion. The reports of Mr. Dunn and Mr. Atkinson, on the mining accidents of the year 1862, have been published. The report of Mr. Dunn shows a melancholy result, chiefly owing to the dreadful and extraordinary accident at Hartley, whereby 209 lives were lost in the shaft and near the bottom of the same, the latter being suffocated by means of carbonic oxide gas, which accumulated after the closing of the shaft, caused by the fall of the engine-beam, and consequent breaking in of the sides of the shaft. The circumstances attending this disaster are well known to the public. They are, in many respects, singular, and not likely to occur again in practice; but it has been the means of drawing attention to the danger attending the working of an extensive colliery by means of a single shaft, although a shaft being closed by the falling of a beam may be an occurrence of a very rare kind; yet a single shaft, divided by a brattice, is liable to many other accidents, such as the displacing of such brattice by a fall, or by an explosion, which might possibly lead to the loss of life and also of valuable property. It must not be overlooked that the greater the amount of safety to life the less also must be the risk of loss of property. In the Hartley case the loss of life was also attended by the total loss of a most valuable colliery, which was a most serious misfortune for the unfortunate owners. It is now understood that all collieries shall be provided with at least two shafts, and the wisdom of this course will not be disputed. An excellent shaft of large size is now being sunk at the Elswick Colliery, near Newcastle, which will shortly be completed, when this colliery will be placed in a good position; and the same may be said of the extensive coal works at Ryhope, near Sunderland, where the second shaft is to be sunk through the sand shortly.

The total number of accidents in Mr. Dunn's district, comprising North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, are as follow:—In shafts, 29; explosions (including the Hartley case), 225; falls of stone and coal, 42; sundries, 38—324—a large number, the total number in 1861 having been 29; so that, deducting the number killed at Hartley, the number is still considerably in excess of the former year, being an increase of 17 per cent. The total number of deaths in Mr. Atkinson's district is 56, against 76 in 1861; so that this result appears highly favourable, especially when the large quantity of coal raised in this district is considered; considerably less than one death having resulted for each 200,000 tons of coal raised.

A man of the name of Henry King was committed for trial, on Tuesday, at Sunderland, charged with a most brutal and savage assault on one of the inspectors underground at the Ryhope Colliery. The assault took place in the workings of the Ryhope Colliery, on Monday, Aug. 31. According to the statement of the complainant, Edward Reed, he found fault with King for having left his working place or bord in an improper state; when the latter attacked him with a shovel, and inflicted a serious blow on the back. He crawled away a short distance, and was taken to the shaft by means of a rope. The evidence of the medical man showed that he had received a very severe bruise, but was expected to recover shortly. It was elicited that King had been fined some time ago for misconduct, and then threatened the complainant. The Bench took a serious view of the matter, and committed King for trial.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SEPT. 24.—The Preliminary Meeting of the Ironmasters' Association of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire has been held to-day, at Birmingham. The result is, that it was decided to advance the price of Finished Iron 20s. per ton, which, with the rise made a few weeks ago, makes an advance of 30s. on the price which had continued unaltered for a long period. This advance makes common bars 8½, 10s., hoops 9½, and plates 10½ per ton at the works. Up to yesterday the general opinion was that an advance of 10s. would be the most prudent step to take, but there were not wanting those who contended for an addition of 1½, and this view has prevailed at the meeting. No doubt the demand just now is such as to justify this rise; whether it will continue at the same rate is a question on which opinions differ. It is hard to say how far the present demand may result from the reduction of the make during the puddlers' strike, and the desire which buyers of all classes feel to replenish their stocks, which had run very low when the prospect of an advance appeared—which are causes whose operation will be only temporary—and how far it may depend upon a permanently increased demand for iron. The influence of an abundant harvest will, no doubt, tend to invigorate this and every branch of trade, and in that mainly lies the hope of the maintenance of the present increased prices. Again, the supply of labour is evidently inadequate, and if wages are high makers cannot produce iron at a low rate. The decision is one of great importance, and, if it is justified, forms an important indication of the probable approach of a period of higher prices. It was also decided at the meeting to make a further advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of all the men employed at the ironworks. Pig-iron is following promptly in the wake of Finished Iron. Prices are unsettled, and a good many people have bought at a moderate advance. All mine pigs are now quoted at from 37s. 12s. 6d. to 37s. 17s. 6d.; hematites about 2s. 6d. lower, and other sorts in proportion. Cleveland pigs are rising in price, and it is said that they have been sold far in advance of the make. Coal is now in active demand, and a further advance of 1s. per ton is certain, and a proportionate rise in wages. In North Staffordshire the Ironmasters are full of orders, and prices there will, no doubt, follow the course taken in the south of the county. It is an important question how far the advance in the price of iron will enable the Belgian and French ironmasters to compete with English iron on the continent of Europe, and to what extent it may check consumption in other quarters. Another branch of the horse-nail makers are asking for an advance of wages, one section being now actually out.

An accident, which caused the death of a man in the Bradley Colliery, of Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., near Bilston, has led to a very important result, which may lead to a great saving of life in the mines of this district. The man was killed by a fall of rock, which constituted the roof of the new mine coal, in which he and others were working. It was stated at the first sitting of the coroner and jury by some of the men who were in the pit when the fall took place, and who narrowly escaped with their lives, that there was sufficient timber, but the jury did not feel satisfied of this, and the inquest was adjourned. At the second sitting, Mr. Baker, the active Inspector of Mines for the district, attended, and gave evidence, the result of an examination of the place where the accident occurred. It was in the new mine coal, which was 6 ft. thick, with an overlying stratum of rock forming the roof. It was, he said, worked on the long wall system, with an occasional pillar of solid coal left to support the roof, and timber props were also used. The opening where the accident occurred was 40 ft. between the rib and pillar, and 15 ft. from the face of the work to the cogging, or goaf, leaving an opening of 600 ft. superficial area, where there did not appear to have been a single stick of timber placed, except the sprags employed by the deceased and those working with him in holing; nor did he find a tree or prop in that part of the mine. The fall of rock nearly covered the above area, its thickness varying from 1 in. to 1 ft. 3 in. In Mr. Baker's opinion, the fall took place owing to the absence of timber, and the imperfect state of the cogging. If a few trees or timber props had been used the accident would not, in all probability, have occurred. The other parts of the pit were well timbered. Mr. Baker added that the greatest loss of life in mines in his district arises from falls of coal and roof, a large proportion of which were solely attributable to insufficient timbering, spragging, cogging, &c., and unless the owners and managers of collieries insisted upon a more liberal use of timber, and a more uniform plan of its application, and more strictly enforced the special rules in that respect, he feared that the loss of life from falls in the district would not be diminished. For the last ten years there had been no decrease in this class of accidents. Mr. Baker said he was glad to say that Mr. Smallman, the agent of the colliery in which this accident occurred, had approved of his suggestion on that subject, and had determined to enforce a uniform plan of timbering in all the collieries under

his control, as an earnest of which he produced a printed notice, addressed to all the butties at the colliery in question, requiring them, on pain of a fine, which would be strictly enforced, to set timber up every 6 ft., and otherwise where required, in stone and coal workings, but not in roads, unless they should be considered unsafe. This is a most important step. It is plain that the existence of the butty system lies at the root of this, as well as of many other evils in the working of mines in South Staffordshire.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 24.—My predictions as to an advance in wages at the ironworks of the district are likely to be verified before many weeks are over, and, in fact, a distinct promise has already been made by several of the masters that a rise will be granted. A deputation of the Cyfarthfa workmen had an interview with Mr. Crawshaw on Monday, and an arrangement was agreed to that the wages of the men would be advanced in November. It is understood that the other ironmasters will take the same course, and that a general advance may be looked forward to in about a month; it may, therefore, be concluded that the labour difficulty is virtually settled. The conduct of the men since the first talk of a rise has been in every way commendable, for monster gatherings, as a "show of strength," have been avoided, and in the consultations of the delegates from the different works, strikes, and anything which might seem coercive to the masters, were condemned. It is only an act of justice to record this fact, as if the puddlers and others had adopted a different proceeding the lash of pretty nearly the whole newspaper press would soon be upon them.

The Iron Trade shows more and more vitality daily. There is hardly a work in the district where a lack of orders is felt, and I should not be surprised if many of the furnaces now idle will be again in blast before many months are over. Some are of opinion that a further advance of 10s. or even 11. may be safely looked for, while others are not quite so sanguine as regards the future. There is no doubt, however, entertained but that present prices will be maintained without difficulty. Much speculation exists as to the result of the Ironmasters' Meeting, at Birmingham, to-day, as the decision arrived at will virtually settle prices, at least for some months. It is generally believed that a certain advance will be agreed to, and the position of the trade fully warrants this course.

I am sorry to state that I cannot report so favourably in reference to the colliers, as in the case of the puddlers. Meetings of the coal-getters have been held, and it has been determined to apply for an advance, and unless the coalmasters will see their way clear to grant this demand, it is feared that a turn-out will follow. I mentioned in my report last week that the coal trade had experienced but a very slight revival, and it is an unquestionable fact that many collieries could materially increase their output, if the demand required it. Under these circumstances, it will not be a matter of surprise if the colliery proprietors refused to accede to the application of the men—at least, for the present. There is a good business doing in every branch of the Coal Trade, and the collieries are, upon the whole, well employed. The steam coal merchants are fairly pushed with orders, and an attempt is being made to obtain an advance of 1s. per ton, and in several instances this has been obtained. The demand must continue unusually brisk before the advance can be generally demanded, and that successfully.

The particulars of another colliery explosion are given in detail below. From the circumstances that have already transpired, it appears that the men were working with naked lights, and the explosion is ascribed to a blower, but this is more conjecture. Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, has made a careful examination of the workings, and the result of his examination will be made known at the adjourned inquest next week.

The circumstances connected with the late colliery explosion at the Park Colliery, Baglan, near Neath, are likely to be brought prominently before the public again, for at the Neath Petty Sessions, on Friday, Mr. Simons, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Evans, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district, applied for summonses against Messrs. Edward Thomas and Sons, the proprietors, William Woolley, the manager, and William Thomas, the overman, for infringements of the Act for the Better Working and Regulation of Collieries. The summonses were granted. It will be remembered that the evidence at the inquest showed that great negligence had been manifested by those in authority at the colliery; and the verdict of "Accidental Death," caused no small amount of surprise at the time. The Government Inspector has taken a very proper step in bringing the case before the magistrates, and a full report of the proceedings will appear in the *Mining Journal*.

Mr. James Poole, Chairman of the Taff Vale Railway Company, has been elected Chairman of the Dare Valley Railway Company. The last-named line is to form the connecting link between the Taff Vale and the important Dare Valley colliery district. The collieries now opened in the valley are entirely dependent upon Swansea and Briton Ferry as ports of shipment, but the new line will connect them with the Taff Vale, and direct access will thus be obtained to Cardiff, and by means of the West Midland, to Newport, the Midland Counties, Liverpool, &c.

The Dock question has been again broached at Newport, and there is really a prospect that some practical result will be accomplished this time. A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday, to consider the propriety of the corporation, or the corporation and the harbour commissioners conjointly, purchasing or leasing the dock. The Mayor (Mr. G. W. Jones), Mr. Knapp, Alderman Davis, Mr. Graham, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Lyne, and Alderman Townsend addressed the meeting. The export for 1857 was stated to have been 675,000 tons; 1860, 629,000 tons; 1861, 684,000 tons; 1862, 672,000 tons. In 1861 the exports were larger than at Cardiff, but in 1862 the latter had outstripped Newport to the extent of upwards of one million tons. This state of things was mainly attributed to the high dock dues. On the other hand, it was admitted that the import trade was fast increasing, and that Newport stood far before the other South Wales ports in this respect. A pretty unanimous opinion was expressed that either the corporation, the harbour commissioners, or one of the railway companies that communicated with the port ought to purchase the dock, if the shareholders consented to take a reasonable sum for it. A resolution was passed, appointing a committee to confer with the harbour commissioners, in order to arrange as to the best means of proceeding in the matter.

The surplus of the Hartley Fund is, it appears, to be divided in certain proportions amongst the twelve mining districts of the kingdom, and I am glad to see that South Wales and Monmouthshire will have a considerable sum allotted to them. Mr. L. Brough, the Inspector of Mines for the Western District, which includes Monmouthshire, has made arrangements to hold a meeting of the principal iron and coalmasters, at the Town Hall, Newport, on Wednesday, October 7, in order to decide as to the investment and management of the grant, which it is expected will amount to from 1600l. to 2000l. The Mayor (Mr. G. W. Jones) has kindly consented to take an active part in the matter, and the meeting will be held at the Town Hall. I have before referred to the desirability of forming a permanent Miners' Fund, from which assistance could be immediately obtained in case of accident. This is an excellent opportunity for carrying out the idea, as 1600l. or 2000l. will form a good nucleus of a fund as suggested.

The quarterly meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers is to be held to-day (Saturday), at Swansea. A full report of the proceedings will appear in next week's *Mining Journal*. An accident of a rather serious nature occurred at the Caeaml Colliery, near Llanelly, on Friday last. Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. are attempting to clear the colliery of water, and as the men in the pit were in the act of changing the lift, the winding chain broke and fell down the shaft with great velocity. Although the chain fell in the midst of the men, yet, fortunate to relate, no one was injured. An accident has also happened at the Tillery Colliery, Monmouthshire. The colliery has recently been let to Messrs. Bevan and Price, and on the day they were to take possession, the pit framing gave way, and fell down the shaft with a fearful crash. No one was injured, but a considerable amount of damage was done. It is rumoured that Mr. John Weaver, the present goods manager of the South Wales line, is likely to receive the appointment of goods manager to the Great Western.

MEETING OF WELSH IRONMASTERS.—A meeting of the principal Welsh ironmasters was held on the 17th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in order to determine what steps should be taken in reference to the intended application of the men for an advance in wages. After some discussion, it was resolved that notice should be given at all the works, on October 1, that a rise not exceeding 10 per cent. would be granted on and after Nov. 1.

On Monday afternoon an alarming explosion occurred at the Forge Pit, Abernant, but happily the death of one man (John Thomas) only has resulted; the whole of the other 13 who met with injuries being likely to survive. The accident caused intense excitement in Abernant, owing to the circumstance that upwards of 150 men are usually employed in the pit; fortunately, however, the accident was confined to the 9-ft. vein, where only 25 were employed. Of the 14 injured by the explosion 5 were only partially suffocated by the choke-damp, and revived upon being brought to surface, and attended to, but 8, besides the 1 killed, were more or less seriously injured. Every exertion was used by Messrs. Smith and Hoagood, the engineers, to get the men out with the greatest promptitude; Mr. Evan Jones, the surgeon of the works, and Dr. Miles were at the pit's mouth ready to receive them. The cause of the accident is at present unknown, but it is believed that a blower was ignited by one of the workmen at the extreme end of the workings, where naked lights were used. At the time of the explosion the fireman, who is amongst the injured, was at the end of the 9-ft. gang. Several circumstances tended to render the accident less place with the 9-ft. gang. The headings are very wet, which prevented the rising of the clouds of fine dust, which generally occurs in explosions, and assists so fearfully in suffocating the men. In the morning, too, David Johnson, a collier, met with a serious accident by the fall of a portion of the roof, and, as is customary, a great number of the colliers accompanied him out of the pit, and consequently the men were much reduced in number when the explosion occurred: Johnson died from his injuries the same night.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the *Blanche* from Havre, with 33 sacks of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Jeune Adolphe* from Cherbourg, with 63 tons of iron ore, for the Downies Iron Company; *Venise* from Nantes, with 4 sacks of copper regulus, for the Downies; *Secret* from Santander, with 128 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Pauline* from Cherbourg, with 83 tons of iron ore, for Walters; *Cultivator* from Cherbourg, with 96 tons of iron ore, for H. Walters; *Vulture* from Dieppe, with 7 sacks of nickel, for H. H. Vivian; *Paul* and *Benjamin* from Cherbourg, with 81 tons of iron ore, for T. H. Walters; *Codryddan* from Combuco, with 738 tons of copper regulus, and 170 tons of unwrought copper, in pigs, for H. Bath and Son; *Oberon* from Combuco, with

65 tons of cobalt ore, in bulk, 67 tons of bar copper, and 303 tons of copper ore, for Chas. Lambert; *Friend* of the Isles from Jersey, with 41 packages of old yellow metal sheathing and 400 packing screw irons, for Vivian and Son, and 67 packages of old yellow metal and 10 packages of screws, for Williams, Foster, and Co.; *Martie Elize* from Santander, with 90 tons of iron ore, in bulk, for Bath and Son.

THE LATE MR. S. B. ROGERS.—The following letter has appeared in several of the South Wales papers:—

THE FATE OF AN INVENTOR.

"SIR,—A letter has appeared in your columns (copied from the *Times*, signed 'Y.') in reference to the demise of the late Mr. S. B. Rogers, and the great services he had rendered during a long life to the iron trade. In that letter several inaccurate statements were made, and I think it is only right that the same should be corrected. Mr. Rogers died at the age of 85, not 90, and he was not dismissed from his situation because he published 'An Elementary Treatise on Metallurgy'; on the contrary, he was allowed a weekly salary by Messrs. J. and C. Bailey for a considerable time after he left *St. Ynglo*. As to the assertion that deceased had expressed an earnest wish that he should not be buried in a pauper's grave, and that his brother Freemasons had responded to that desire, I can only state, and that from my own personal knowledge, that several gentlemen connected with the iron trade of this district were quite prepared, and even offered, to defray the expenses of his burial. Deceased was not a Freemason, and, therefore, the writer of the letter in the *Times* must have been misinformed. In making the above corrections, I do not for a moment mean to affirm that Mr. Rogers was properly treated by the great ironmasters of the kingdom. I believe that it is generally admitted that his inventions and improvements in the manufacture of iron—and they were many—have proved of the highest practical importance to the parties interested, and it would only be an act of justice—nay, right, to subscribe a fund for the support of deceased's feeble daughter. I may add that a subscription list has already been opened on her behalf at the *Mining Journal* Office, 26, Fleet-street, London. H. RUSSELL EVANS, Commercial-buildings, Newport, Mon., Sept. 18."

THE COAL FIELDS OF SOMERSET.—Mr. W. A. SANFORD, at the late meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society, at Wells, read a paper on the coal strata of the country. Alluding to the address of Sir William Armstrong, at the meeting of the British Association, as to the limited supply of coal in this country, he said there were two large districts, well known to geologists, both belonging to the Somerset coal field, which were not included in the estimate of Sir William—one extending from the neighbourhood of Frome eastward, under the south midland counties, towards London, in which there was a possibility, if not a probability, that coal might exist in large quantities, although the continuity of the field was known to be broken to the eastward of Frome; and the other was the great plain between the Mendips and Quantock Hills, in which a very large deposit of coal might be fairly, if not confidently, expected. He made a lengthy reference to the general disposition of the coal strata, and said that at the close of the coal period we have evidence of a great convulsion, which crumpled up the rocks of the South of England, and threw them into their present position. The height of the waves to which the rocks were thrown was certainly enormous. Mendips must have been at least 8000 to 10,000 feet high. The Quantock and Exmoor range probably far higher, and there was some evidence that Dartmoor was raised to the enormous height of from 50,000 to 60,000 feet. Limestone, which was found in horizontal sheets, was to be seen at Cannington, near Bridgewater, where it appeared resting in its proper place above the Devonian rock, with evidence, however, of a considerable wave between it and the Quantock proper. It was connected with the limestone of the Mendips by a series of knolls of limestone. The old red sandstone and the limestone, with the coal strata lying upon them, were crumpled into vast waves of from 2000 to 10,000 ft. high. The Mendips were probably split into pinnacles, and were thus easily disturbed by atmospheric influences, as those who had visited the high Alps could readily understand. In this way strata in exposed situations must have crumpled away. The sandstone and coal were probably reduced to mud and sand, and carried to depths beneath the ocean. The troughs of great land waves, in which the Mendips were crumpled, were produced by the descending influences which destroyed them at the summit of the mountains, by the superincumbent limestone and sandstone which formed the base of the mountains, and the thickness of the coal field was probably the greatest, though it was not available to its full extent, at the point nearest the Mendips—at Radstock. Coal beds were found resting on limestone, containing fossils of the coal period, between Wellington and Tiverton. As the whole of the coal period, and the ages preceding it, were almost certainly a time of quiescent deposition, it was not likely that the coal measures of Radstock would end in a wall 7000 ft. high, while there was evidence that the rock on which they rested maintained its horizontal position for many miles further. It was far more probable that the coal beds gradually thinned out to those of Holcombe, near Tiverton, as they were invariably elsewhere found to do. Coal measures, therefore, probably rested on the basin between the Mendips and the Quantock. The thickness of the seams would very likely be greatest towards the Mendips, and he trusted that sooner or later coal fields in that district would be found, and added to the limited resources of the country. He would, however, warn anyone who did not thoroughly understand the subject against sinking or even boring for coal unless they had consulted men of experience, for in such a case their exertions would be almost sure to end in failure, and would only dispirit others, instead of conferring a great, though not very lasting, benefit on the country.—Mr. W. B. DAWKINS, in explanation of a statement made by Mr. Sanford, that coal had been seen on the surface of the soil near Bridgewater, stated that five years ago, when the River Panett was very low, some workpeople told him that in the bed of the stream two miles above Bridgewater they had seen layers of a black substance, which appeared to be coal. He went to examine it, but as he was going down into the bed of the river the people above cut the bog, and he had to scamper out. From the position of the strata in the great field of which Mr. Sanford had spoken, he thought it very probable that coal might occur there, and that a portion of coal had faulted up at that particular spot. He saw no geological reason why coal should not be found to the south of the Mendips. The President thanked Mr. Sanford for his important paper; but while he held out the theory to be geologically correct, and hoped for the sake of the county it might turn out to be quite true, he should be very sorry to risk the sinking of a shaft to search for the coal. What the country people told Mr. Dawkins was coal might be "pill coal," formed of peat, which looked very much like real coal.—At a subsequent period of the setting, Mr. SANFORD said that since he had read his paper his conjectures had been remarkably confirmed. The Bishop of Wells had informed him that from one of the springs in his garden pieces of coal were bubbling up continually. He had examined the springs, and found that one spring brought up pieces of a substance like coke, and the other pieces of what was undoubtedly bituminous coal. (He produced several pieces of the coal, and burned one in the flame of a tube.) The coal was in this instance found in the right place geologically, and this was *prima facie* evidence that there was a bed of coal within a short distance of that city.—THE PRESIDENT: There can be no doubt that these are bits of coal you have produced. The question is where do they come from?—Mr. SANFORD replied that the bits of coal were rounded like pebbles, so that they had been rolled by water some distance. What appeared to be coke might be some kind of shale. The coal was of very good quality. He should think that the coal bed from which it came was not more than a mile distant.—Mr. HODGKINSON remarked that anyone who had been at the old Mendip Lead Mines had seen numerous bits of coal like those produced. Down the Mendip swells a coal seam similar to those pieces found in the Bishop's spring were driven, and he should think they were the same. Those pieces were the remains of the lead washings of the ancient Romans.—THE PRESIDENT: I have heard of similar things being found, and have heard a similar explanation given. I am afraid Mr. Sanford's discovery will not do.—THE REV. MR. HONNER said the existence of these bits of coal had been long known to him. Mr. Charles Moore had taken much interest in the question, and doubted whether these bits had anything to do with a coal mine in this locality. Organic remains were found with this deposit. He did not agree with Mr. Sanford's views as to the existence of coal fields in this vicinity. At Radstock there had been little disturbance in the measures, but when they got to the south of Newbury the strata were tumbled completely over, so that in cutting through a bed they cut a vein of coal in four places.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

SEPT. 23.—Though the trade of the provinces is unusually depressed, and there is a continued period of dulness, there have been observed indications of an improvement, not only in the demand for home requirements, but also for exportation. There are some good orders on hand for agricultural implements and steam-engines, and merchants are purchasing largely for iron required for railroads. The Governmental demand for armour-plates has not in any way diminished, and the houses engaged in their manufacture are not only working full time, but in several instances double shifts of men are employed, so as to keep the workmen going night and day. The Steel Trade is improving, and notwithstanding that there is a large enquiry for the raw material, no reasonable complaint can be made of the paucity in the demand for the manufactured article. The Coal Trade, though comparatively dull, has been making gradual improvement for several weeks past, and now that an improved enquiry has set in for the London and southern markets, it is anticipated that in Derbyshire there will be a better trade done for some time to come. Labour is in good request, and as stocks are exceedingly small we may safely rely upon an improved trade. It is found, too, that the Derbyshire coalmasters can successfully compete with their brethren in South Wales, not only with regard to the supply of steam coal, but also in other departments of the mineral trade. The coal trade in these counties is decidedly on the improve. Two large contracts for rails, and one heavy one for castings, have been given out this week, which has given a slight impetus to the otherwise generally depressed condition of the mineral trades.

It has been long admitted that Derbyshire possesses a fine field for mining enterprise, and that many of the mine undertakings present no ordinary chances of success. The North Derbyshire, being the largest adventure of the modern mining enterprises, deserves a prominent notice. Some years ago almost fabulous reports were in circulation of the immensely rich district which was to be explored, and several persons with capital were induced to embark in the scheme. Ancient records were searched, and found to disclose a district of rich mineral wealth. A large amount of capital was subscribed, and the committee expended it in the best way they could, providing a large plant, and, although great difficulties had to be encountered in sinking, and great cost incurred, it was hoped the point of success would have been gained; but the shareholders lost faith, and the necessary capital not being subscribed the company wound-up, and the plant and materials were sold by auction.

The opening of the new line of railway to Buxton has already been productive of some good. A London company has been formed privately to work a portion of the North Derbyshire coal field, and as there now plenty of railway facility, no doubt, with ordinary management, success will follow. We hear that several names of influence have been associated with the concern. Several new coal companies have also recently been formed to work various mines in the North Derbyshire coal field, and from the success they have met with, it is certain that considerable importance is attached to the development of minerals in North Derbyshire. A new company is forming for working a large forge, and we anticipate in our next to be able to furnish some reliable information as to its future prospects.

The local stock and share markets have been better attended this week, and increased business has been done in all mining stocks. There has also been more enquiry for railway and bank shares.

The application of Letters Patent include—Mr. R. Dwyer, Warrington, for an improved apparatus for cleaning and painting or coating the bottoms of ships and

other structures; Mr. Isham Baggis, Cambridge-terrace, for improvements in the means of protecting and preserving the hulls and bottoms of ships and vessels from fouling and corrosion; Mr. J. Buckley, Leeds, for improvements in mules for spinning cotton and other fibrous substances; Mr. T. E. Vickers, Sheffield, for an improvement in the manufacture of cast-steel tyres; and Robt. Ridley, Leeds, and J. G. Jones, Canning-street, Pentonville, for improvements in apparatus for giving a reciprocating motion to picks and cutting tools used in getting coal and other minerals and stone.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF CANADA EAST.

The gold fields of Canada East are, it appears, about to receive renewed attention, after having remained in abeyance for more than a quarter of a century. The valley of the Chaudiere extends from Lake Megantic, on the borders of the Maine, to the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about nine miles above Quebec. It is one of the earliest settlements of the province, the seigniors holding patents signed by Louis Quatorze. The valley is beautiful and populous, and moderately fertile. It produces abundant crops of hay, oats, and barley, and raises large numbers of cattle. Gold, silver, copper, and precious stones, chiefly garnets, have been found along the beds of the river and its tributaries, and on the adjoining highlands. In 1834 the brothers Poulin made a further discovery on the Gilbert, which induced Mr. Charles Delery to make a search, which resulted in the finding, in about two hours, gold to the value of 18l. Mr. Delery applied to the Government, and secured a patent, giving to him the exclusive right of mining in the parish of St. Francois. The find, however, not being anything like continuous, the search was abandoned. Early this summer the discovery of gold on the Gilbert was again announced, and the report having been found to be true, Dr. Douglas entered into an arrangement with these parties, and gave them a mining license, on condition that they should pay over to him one-fourth of the gold found. He has received as the product of eleven days' digging 2½ lbs. weight of pure gold. This I have seen and handled. It consists of pieces from a couple of ounces to a few grains in weight. Dr. Douglas has since sold the residue of his lease, which terminates in September, 1864, to an American company, who are at present carrying on active operations.

St. Francois is about 54 miles from Quebec. To reach the diggings, the writer of the narrative drove from St. Joseph towards St. Francois; he left the main road, taking a cross road of very steep ascent, after travelling which for about two miles he found himself at the summit, which he supposes to be about 600 feet above the level of the river, at the point where he left it. Here he commenced the descent to the Gilbert, about a mile and a half distant. The ridge was every here and there covered with boulders, interlarded with quartz, and in many places slate protruded above the soil. The path to the diggings lay, the first part, through the open field, but the latter portion through a dense wood, which continued close to the bank of the brook, on arriving at which a scene of great interest and activity presented itself. The American Company, who, in addition to acquiring the mining rights of Dr. Douglas, have secured a further lease from Mr. Delery for 15 years, have commenced operations on the Gilbert. They have not only made a sluice, and employed men in digging and washing gold themselves, but have had the wisdom to sub-let claims to any applicants, at terms varying from \$50 to \$100 for the season. In digging and washing on one claim eight men were employed, and a few days previous to the visit they took out one lump of pure gold, which was sold on the spot for \$200; upon the three days previously they had taken out 16 ozs., 10 ozs., and 11 ozs. respectively.

With a view to obtain conclusive evidence of the existence of gold, the narrator and his friend washed a pan of stuff each, and got out 80 cents (8s. 6d.); on the following day they dug and washed two large pansful, and obtained the one \$7.50 (17.10s.), and the other \$3 (12s.). During the same day several large pieces were washed from the claim, one estimated to be worth \$40 (8l.). About 250 miners are at work in the neighbourhood, much gold has already been found, and there is a thorough conviction that much more will yet be found. It is confidently anticipated that the digging and washing will still produce much gold, but the permanent, certain, and profitably supply must depend on the crushing of the quartz, which is to be found in abundance on all the neighbouring heights. The general features of the country resemble much those of the gold fields of Nova Scotia, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sherbrooke, on the banks of the beautiful St. Mary, and abundant water-power is at hand for crushing quartz; the country is healthy, and easy of access, and no doubt whatever is entertained that, with moderate capital, directed by skill and energy, the gold fields of the Chaudiere will soon assume an importance that few now dream of. From the one claim above alluded to upwards of 10 lbs. weight of gold remained in the hands of the lessees, in addition to what had been sold and applied to the payment of royalty.

MINING IN IRELAND—No. X.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.]

The mines in the parish of Schull seem to be progressing in a satisfactory manner; they are being gradually developed, and the opinion I have so often expressed in the columns of the *Journal* will, no doubt, be confirmed by results, a decided improvement in the character and productiveness of the lodes having been found in the deepest levels in the mines which are being properly worked. This fact is highly encouraging, and will, it is hoped, induce the proprietors of the mines to carry out a vigorous plan of operations in deeper levels. This is being done at the Cappagh Mine; the engine-shaft will soon reach the 94 ft. level; it is being sunk on the course of the lode, and the mine, the deeper it is seen, is opening remarkably well. A cargo of upwards of 90 tons of ore was recently shipped for Swansea, and in a short time another cargo will be ready for shipment. Such facts as these ought to silence the ridiculous and ignorant assertions of prejudiced individuals—men of "one idea," or no idea at all, who condemn everything they cannot comprehend, and endeavour to make people believe that lodes from 6 to 10 feet wide would not be lasting in depth; facts, however, are of more value than the opinion of any man. At the Schull Bay Mine they have just fixed the plunger-lift at the 36 ft. level, and placed all the shaft work in first-rate order for sinking the engine-shaft and opening deeper levels. The engine-shaft is being sunk on the course of the lode, which is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, and of a highly promising character. About 16 fms. more driving east of the engine-shaft, in the 36 ft. level, will, it is expected, drain the eastern old workings, and Thomas's and the parallel lodes, east of the great cross-course; and as these lodes were worked as deep as possible without machinery, and produced thousands of pounds worth of rich copper ore, the shareholders have a cheering prospect before them. The returns during the present working of this mine, I understand, amount to 20 per cent. upon the outlay, including the erection of a powerful steam-engine and other machinery of first-rate character, 60 fathoms of new pitwork, rods, bobs, &c., complete. Here is another fact *versus* opinion. It is, I consider, an important sign of the times to see the mining interest taken up by our local press, I, therefore, make a few extracts from an excellent article which appeared on the subject, a few days since, in the *Cork Examiner*:—

The peasant who is breaking his heart over a wretched crop of potatoes, or over a miserable patch of corn, might, if there were enterprise proportioned to the capabilities of the country, be extracting the rich produce of the copper mine, or slicing the face of a valuable slate quarry. The lord of the barren soil, who has to extract gold from the hard hands of the poorest class in Europe, might be calmly growing rich on the royalty of the minerals beneath its surface. Of this, it is true, there has been dispute. The colouring of the Geological Survey of Ireland has misled speculators to set their faces against investment in the district. But all good, practical judges have come to the conclusion that either the colouring is wrong, or else that the theory on which it is based is ill-founded. At all events, they contradict the assertion which this system of colouring makes by the very plain and practical statement that in point of fact there do exist numerous mines in the West, and that they are profuse in wealth. Already we know that in the very district there are mines which are yielding fortunes; we know that no mine which has ever been fairly worked has failed to make a more than adequate return, and that such mines as were condemned as failures had, unfortunately, fallen into the hands of schemers, who diverted to their own purposes the funds which should have been applied to the extraction of mineral treasures. It is not, perhaps, very easy to get at all once the necessary amount of capital invested in mines to work them properly. People have a sort of ignorant fear with regard to the placing of money in mining speculations, oblivious of the fact that, under competent and honest management, they involve, probably, as little risk as any other speculation, while their margin for profit, different from most other investments, is practically unlimited. There are cases where the value of a 11. share has risen to 300l. We are not ignorant, nor are we unmindful, of the fact that these gains have been often counterbalanced by frightful losses; but we believe that in nine cases out of ten proper precautions had not been taken to secure the great desiderata of competency and honesty in the management. But still, allowing for the existence of this fear, unreasonable as it is, why should it hold men back from the prosecution of work upon slate quarries. This is a matter seriously worth the attention of practical men. These are articles which have risen in price, and grown so scarce as to prove a serious obstacle to building. Our correspondent asserts that they are to be had in this county as good, and as plentifully, as the Welsh slate. In this he is borne out, to our own knowledge, by men whose opinions carry great weight with them. Grant, however, that he over-estimates the quality, this would not still prevent their being found a well-paying and valuable article. That capital slates, well worth the working, are to be had, there is no question at all; and it is only the singleness of enterprise in this country that prevents their being long ago brought to market and made money of. Now, the question is, are we to suffer things to continue in this condition, or is there to be no effort made to mend them? Are we always to be crying out we are poor, when, in fact, we

may easily be rich? There is money in this country amply sufficient to develop all its mineral resources. It is locked up in savings banks, or is placed out at small interest on charges on land, or it is lying in the Funds, bearing 3½ per cent., or perhaps, 3 per cent. Why should it not be producing more? The Limited Liability Act enables a man to balance accurately the amount he can venture, with the extent of his responsibility. The field is open for his investments; let him adopt the habits of a man of business; and while making a fair speculation, create wealth, and diffuse employment throughout the country.

In addition to our mines, quarries, &c., we shall soon enjoy the important advantage of railway communication between Skibbereen and Cork. The extension of the line of railway westward from Bandon is being vigorously carried on, and a considerable portion of it will, no doubt, be opened for traffic in the course of next summer. Telegraphic communication will also be shortly established between Crookhaven, the extreme south-west part of Ireland, and all parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Reuter, having taken up the line, the poles and wires have already been extended from Bandon to within a short distance of Ballydeob, and will be continued from thence to Yockane, or Struckhead, a bold promontory, facing the Atlantic, at the entrance of Crookhaven harbour, where the telegraph station will be established. At Crookhaven Mine, the 20 and 40 cross-cuts, it appears, are still being driven south, with the view of intersecting the purple copper lode—recent reports state that feldspathic slate had been found in one of the cross-cuts; it is doubtful, however, if any rock of the kind occurs in the county of Cork—and it may be a mistake, as in the case of *micaceous iron*, a specimen of which I heard a short time since designated by the mining director of a certain mine as *spathe iron*. A cross-cut, it is said, is being driven south from the 7 fm. level, to prove the purple lode; the 7 fm. level, I believe, is driven on the course of the purple lode, and the cross-cut south of the 7 will, therefore, appear to be running away from it. Besides, a cross-cut from the face of the south cliff has been driven north of the purple lode. Crookhaven appears to have mystified the great dialler and his aid-de-camp.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES.—Another discovery of rich visible gold has been made this week at Gwynnfydd, adjoining the old Cwmbeilan and Tyddynwladia Mines, and close by the beautiful waterfall called Pisty-y-Cain. A shoot of gold has also been found at Berthwyd (Cefn Coch), in the same neighbourhood.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Assay of sample of sand from the River Mawddach, made by Messrs. Griffith and Barton:—This sample contains 9 ozs. 12 dwts. 17 grs. of gold—9.636 per ton of 20 cwt. After passing this sample, which weighed 10,000 grains, through a fine sieve, a portion of gold was obtained from the residue weighing 1.819 grains. This sample was taken from a depth of 9 ft. from the surface.

MINING IN BRECONSHIRE.—At NANT-Y-MWYN they are raising about 100 tons of lead ore per month; eight men took a bargain at 21. per ton for two months; the ore was weighed off at 20 tons 4 cwt. At the Nant-y-Mwyn Mine a very rich discovery of lead has taken place in Vaughan's level; the lode is 3 feet wide, and producing over 3 tons of ore per fathom, from the celebrated red lode of the Nant-y-Mwyn Mine. The mine is being worked with great spirit.

WHEAL FLORENCE.—This promising adventure is being worked by a private company, and is likely to become remunerative at no great depth. It seems remarkable that, notwithstanding there have been many costan pits sunk contiguous to the lode on which operations are commenced, yet it remained to be discovered by cutting a new road across Hingston Common. A cross-cut adit is being driven to intersect the same at a depth of from 10 to 12 fathoms from surface. Meanwhile, a shaft is being sunk on its course, which will answer the twofold purpose of proving the lode and ventilating the mine. The shaft is now down about 3 fms. from surface, and is already producing copper ore in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of sinking. The shaft has been driven about 15 fathoms towards the lode, and there are over 15 fathoms more to drive previous to intersecting it, when there is reason to hope it will be still richer than at present. Another lode, about 25 fathoms south of the one on which the shaft is being sunk, has been passed through in the adit, containing mounds and spots of rich yellow copper ore. Taking into consideration the favourable situation of this extensive set, in a geological point of view, and the number of lodes known to traverse the same, together with the character of the lode in the shaft, there can be but one opinion of Wheal Florence, and that is, if the mine be properly developed it will amply remunerate the shareholders.

WHEAL BULLER.—The shares in this mine were once about 1500s. each, and because the mine is poor at present the shares have fallen to 30s. each. Let this concern be properly worked by cross-cutting and sinking Kistler's shaft below the 100, and important discoveries will assuredly be made, and shares again rise to a higher figure. The present price of shares is below the value of the engines and machinery.

EAST TREKERRY. is looking exceedingly well, a very important improvement has taken place at the east shaft, and, from the character of the lode, it is likely to prove rich and valuable.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES are answering the most sanguine expectations, having sold, for the month of August, nearly 21 tons of tin, realising 1460l.

EAST JANE.—Two parcels of silver-lead ore were sampled at this mine on Wednesday, and realised 14l. per ton for the first lot of 23 tons, and 12l. 6s. 6d. per ton for the second lot of 12 tons; the former giving 17 per cent. for lead and 9 ozs. of silver, and the latter 14 per cent. for lead and 6½ ozs. of silver. The works generally are progressing most satisfactorily.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—From what I can learn, and reports daily received, I think this is one of the best mining properties before the public: indeed, I fancy the directors even are not aware the property they represent. I am just informed that within the last four days two most excellent tin lodes have been discovered, each averaging upwards of 16l. per ton. If such be the case, what might be expected at deeper levels? In fact, this is very extraordinary, but, after all, it is in the St. Just district.

POLHIGY MOOR.—This mine, although not found so productive in the old bottoms as was expected, appears to be opening out satisfactorily to the proprietors, and quite as well as can reasonably be expected at the depth. The engine lode, for the western shaft, looks very favourable, especially in connection with the fact of its being a very productive one in the adjoining mine. In the eastern part of the mine, too, the stuff from the shaft sinking there is of a very encouraging character, as there are two or three lodes not far to the south of this shaft, and one of them said to be very rich near the surface, with a cross-course close at hand; the speculation here seems a good one. In passing through the mine a few days since, I was somewhat surprised to see such excellent piles of tribute stuff from the first lode operated on, the tributaries being working below the present 12 fm. level. This lode appears to be one of the best yet seen in the mine.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—A great improvement has taken place in this mine, the lode in the shaft being reported by the agents as worth 60s. per fathom, and likely to improve. The shaft is down 3½ fathoms below the 58, the end of which is worth 10l. per fathom. The agents represent the prospects of the mine to be very cheering.

THE TOWN AND TRADE OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

So much attention has been directed within the past few weeks to Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science having been held there, that there are few who will not feel some interest in the history of the town and its trade, a full account of which is placed within their reach in the Rev. Dr. Bruce's "Handbook of Newcastle-on-Tyne," published by Messrs. Longman. The historical portion of the work is admirably arranged, and well calculated to induce the reader to peruse every line of it. The progress of the town, from its foundation by the Romans, as a station on the line of the wall of Hadrian, until Henry IV. granted its charter as a corporation, and the yearly rent of 90l. by the Queen it was transferred to the Earl of Leicester, and ultimately it came to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle. In the paper on the Archaeology of the Coal Trade, sets down its commencement as a distinct branch of commercial enterprise, dating from the 12th century. In the year 1289, Henry III. granted to the good men of Newcastle license to dig coals and stones in the Castle-field and the Forth in aid of their fee farm rent of 100l. per annum; and in 1245, from an inquisition preserved in the Additions to the History of Matthew, of Paris, sea coal is not only spoken of, but also the wages of the persons employed in making pits to dig it from. In 1295 mention is made of a vessel trading to Newcastle from France, and returning freighted with coals. In 1592, Queen Elizabeth obtained a 99 years' lease of the manor of Gateshead, and the yearly rent of 90l. by the Queen it was transferred to the Earl of Leicester, and ultimately it came to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle. In 1615 the coal trade employed 400 all of ships, and foreign vessels, besides, conveyed coal to France, Germany, Holland, &c. In 1622 the vend was 14,420 tons, of 21 tons each—302,820 tons. In 1714 there were only four steam-engines in existence, and of these two were upon mines at Newcastle. In 1810 the total quantity of coal sent from Newcastle was 641,834 chaldrons, whilst in 1862 it exceeded 20,000,000 tons.

The question of the exhaustion of our coal fields will be observed, to some extent, to be regulated by the cost at which the extraction of the coal itself can be effected, as compared with that of other districts in our own country, as well as of those abroad. No doubt, long before the whole of that lying under the counties of Northumberland and Durham has been consumed, its increased cost of raising will prove a practical limit to further use. Nothing is more common, when this theme is under discussion, than the assertion that long before our mines cease being productive some substitute for coal will have been discovered. If the mind can reach that period, it may well be doubted whether Providence will ever leave the human race entirely destitute of that which is so essential to its welfare as coal; but the exhaustion of this mineral in one particular

country, even so immensely favoured as Britain, is a question which might be solved to our disadvantage, without infringing on those natural laws upon which the happiness of mankind as a whole is dependent. Electricity is the favourite successor of our coal. It is, perhaps, presumptuous to foretell to what extent the agent can be applied. Heat of great intensity has been excited, chemical combinations dissolved, and motive power produced by its aid, but it is not too much to say that in all these results there does not of present appear the faintest justification for wasting one single pound of coal in the hope that electricity can take the place of our mineral fuel, which in many cases in its combustion supplies not only elevated temperature, but also chemical actions as essential to the operation in hand as the best itself. The very agents used in exciting electricity are the results of the combustion of many tons of coal, and to calculate on using a metal such as zinc to reproduce itself, and have power to spare, is a contradiction of terms which may be regarded as impossible; and were it not so, as long as the 60,000 square miles of coal field in Pennsylvania, and other enormous districts, remain to furnish mineral fuel, competition from any other source is simply hopeless.

The succeeding portions of the chapter comprise excellent articles on metallurgy, what we do with our iron, manufacture of chemical products, glass, earthenware, and bricks, concluding with a description of the miscellaneous industries, and a consideration of the merits of the Tyne as a port. The book, taken as a whole, is one which cannot fail to receive extensive patronage from those who took no part in the proceedings of the British Association, as well as from those who did.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following during the past week:—

- E. VICKERS, Sheffield.—Improvements in the manufacture of steel. Aug. 28.
W. CLARK, Chancery-lane.—Improvements in hydraulic apparatus. Sept. 1.
W. BOUTLON and J. WORTHINGTON, Burslem, Stafford.—An improved method of making and laying encaustic tiles or other plastic articles and substances. Sept. 3.
B. GERISH, of Shoe-lane, Holborn, and J. WESTON, of Whitecross-street, St. Luke's.—Improvements in machinery for morticing, drilling, dove-tailing, and cutting wood, and in tools to be used for morticing. Sept. 3.
W. A. WILSON and J. SMITH, Liverpool.—Improvements in furnace fire-grates. Sept. 8.
LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—
J. and T. A. NIELD, Dukinfield, Chester.—Improvement in core-barrels. March 20.
J. GRANTHAM, Nicholas-lane, City.—Improvements connected with machinery used in manufacturing compressed fuel. March 27.
W. M. MORGAN, Kildermister.—Improvements in coating metals, and in machinery and apparatus employed in coating metals. March 27.
E. MYSNER, Coleford, Gloucester.—An improvement or improvements in moulds to be used for casting steel or homogeneous iron. March 30.
J. MOSHEIMER, Dolly, Merioneth.—Certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for crushing, grinding, and dressing metallic ores, quartz, and other similar substances. April 8.
LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week ending September 12:—
Supplying air, gas, or steam to furnaces, engines, or vessels, &c.; manufacture of bolts, spikes, rivets, &c., &c., &c.; soldering vessels of tin-plate, 10d.; shaping metal, &c., &c., &c. Published by L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU, Patent Agent.

SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES—A HARD CASE IN PATENT LAW.

Sir,—May I ask what the Laws of Patents are for? Are they for men to gain an advantage by their own talents, or ruin? I think these questions are sufficient for the purpose, and I am sure it will be with regret that Mr. Copeland's friends throughout the country will observe by the papers he has been obliged to go through the courts for his own protection.

The case is this: Mr. Copeland, in 1849, saw a man blown up by the use of gunpowder, which so worked upon his feelings, that he thought he could remedy the evil, which he nobly did, by bringing out an Improved Safety Blasting Cartridge for the use of miners and others engaged in the dangerous occupation of blasting. As the cases made by miners, and at present in use by many, are primitive ones, covered with grease or pitch for protection from water, Mr. Copeland improved his cartridges from 1849 to 1857, and entered his specification before the Commissioners, claiming patent rights at the expiration of the term required by law.

I now lay before you the main features of the case, and I think you will agree with me that it is a hard one, and that the question may be asked again—What does a man pay duty on a patent for but to get protection against piracy? And I, for one, think Government ought to be held responsible for not giving protection to patentees, instead of leaving them to their own remedies, and probably ruin. The main points of the case are these:—Mr. Copeland is the well-known original inventor of the Improved safety blasting cartridge; and a very great and important improvement it is to our miners, and which has saved many hundreds of lives. The first step to improve on Mr. Copeland's right was a gentleman of Helston, but his cartridges proved a failure, and were found in a great measure to be an infringement on the original patentee's right; when coming to his knowledge, he instructed his solicitor to write him on the subject, when he was informed that the next to infringe was a mining agent at Helston, and who at that time was agent for a great mine, but he made on behalf of the shareholders, without either their consent or knowledge. His very honourable mode of getting instructed how to manufacture the cartridges was to buy over one of Mr. Copeland's men with promises of constant employment and increased wages; when, however, he was sufficiently instructed he gave the man 7s. 6d., and turned him off. This, again, coming to the patentee's knowledge, he instructed his solicitor to serve the captain and adventurers with notice of infringement, requesting them at once to desist, on pain of being sued for such infringement. This was very honourably done by the body of adventurers, who expressed surprise and indignation at the captain's conduct; but one very honourable adventurer present sprang up from his seat, and expressed his determination to carry on the business for himself, if the adventurers would not. He well knew that he had great advantage on his side, by being able to get powder at a cheaper rate, and by being backed up, indirectly, by moneyed men; he selling cartridges at a mere nominal powder price, so as to crush the trade, which he did not wish to be established at the commencement; but he found his power was not sufficient for this, as the business was too valuable. And what is more, the honourable adventurer, and equally honourable connections in this business, shielded themselves by styling the cartridge-making firm a "company." And the adventurer has been known to say that he was in no way connected with the business. His conduct has been most dishonourable all through the transaction, and he has, no doubt, been the main cause of Mr. Copeland's downfall, in a sense; but, perhaps, he will at last find that there is right and justice to be obtained; and I feel only surprised that the would-be "company" should be so readily supported by purveyors and agents of mines, as it will be found by what follows that those infringing the patent are clearly liable, and if so adventurers and others using the cartridges are also equally liable to an action for infringement.

The next who appeared before the public was Capt. John Webb of St. Austell, who took out a patent for an improved cartridge, for the miners to charge themselves. As soon as Mr. Copeland, the original inventor, saw the said cartridge he detected it to be an infringement upon one method of preparing his cartridges, which fact he informed the said captain of, who appeared to be convinced, and said he would stop making them, and it was then mutually understood that he would do so. Instead of which, however, he continued making. This being the case, Mr. Copeland instructed his solicitor to serve Capt. Webb with a notice of infringement. This not having any effect, Mr. Copeland's solicitor, by his instructions, filed a bill in Chancery, and the case came before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, who, in his judgment, said he had no jurisdiction between the two patentees, and that the case ought to have been brought before the Attorney-General, as a matter between the Crown and the original inventor; but he said that with regard to the cartridges there was a shadow of doubt, but he was not sure of the legality of the cartridges being sent out empty. This was found to be a portion of the wording of the patent, and it was necessary to disclaim a certain part in a certain sense, as Mr. Copeland showed in his affidavits the methods used by the miners, so also did Capt. Webb. The Vice-Chancellor said that this supported the original inventor's claim, but still he had no jurisdiction in the matter; and Mr. Copeland found it better to withdraw his case out of Chancery, intending to place it in the Attorney-General's Court; but in the midst of the patentee's difficulties Capt. Webb's lawyers threatened to compel him to pay their costs, but which he and his solicitors objected to, as would any man in his senses. Rather than do this, he wound-up, and it is only too apparent that the patentee must, amidst such difficulties, have lost some thousands of pounds. The patent would no doubt stand any test that could be applied, as the highest opinion has been had on the subject; and by placing the patent before the Attorney-General, and disclaiming certain words, it stands good for anyone.

All should endeavour to place Mr. Copeland in his proper position, as he is a man well known and esteemed, and his cartridges have saved many lives. If he hears of miners being injured by the use of loose gunpowder, he either sends to or attends upon them personally with a receipt for taking the powder or fire out of their skin. Is this not humanly combined with benevolence and talent? I say all honour to such a man. Many have had a monument erected, or a presentation of plate, for much less good done to mankind.

JUSTICE AND HONOUR.

GASEOUS FUELS—MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I stated in my last letter that the moving power of wind or water, costing nothing, was theoretically capable of conversion into gaseous fuel, from the decomposition of water by means of magneto-electricity. Let me now explain this matter further. When an iron reel, having thread-covered copper wire wound round it, is passed endways near to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet, electricity appears in the wire. On this principle, however modified, magneto-electric machines are made for electric telegraphy, electro-plating, and the production of light. At the Dungeness Lighthouse numerous magnets are fixed, six together radially on a wheel, in three rows, between which two wheels, having the wire-covered reels fixed in the rims, revolve rapidly by means of a 3-horse power steam-engine. The machinery being in the basement, the electricity is led by wires up to the lantern, where the slate-pencil-like carbon points forming the wick of the electric lamp are adjusted. These, when a little distance apart, glow with insupportable brilliancy, producing a light which greatly exceeds others, and "shines up and down the Channel and across into France." Here, as in all such machines, motion is converted into electricity, and the cost of the electricity is the cost of the motive-power. A magneto-electric machine moved by water would be a very economical arrangement, and could a wick for the electric lamp be invented as convenient and needing as little care as a gas jet, towns and districts having available water-power might be lighted very cheaply, the wires being led from the electric factory to the streets and houses. In this way vast stores of coal used daily in gasworks would be saved.

But magneto-electric machines will yield heat as well as light. Some years since unremunerative quantities of oxygen and hydrogen gases were obtained from the decomposition of water by this means, steam as the motive-power being used. From these experiments it appears that machines of 80-horse power, working ten hours, would produce possibly 1500 cubic feet of gaseous fuel. It seems, therefore, well worth consideration whether

the boundless supplies of waste water-power existing in the tides, the rivers, and lakes of Great Britain and Ireland might not be economically converted into pure, smokeless, most intense gaseous fuel, made marketable by compression into wrought-iron vessels, as has been done with coal gas. Hastings. G. A. KEYWORTH.

Sir,—In reference to the letter in which the use of magneto-electric machines was suggested for the production of "gaseous fuel" from water, I may state that the electric current developed by machines of this kind, such as have been manufactured since they were first applied to electro-plating in Birmingham, suffices to decompose water with what a laboratory chemist would term considerable rapidity. The motive-power required to put these machines in action, it is recommended, might be derived from tides, rivers, and lakes. Tidal action, which was referred to as a source of power in the *Times*, Sept. 25, 1862, might, no doubt, be made available for driving large magneto-electric machines, and, consequently, for the evolution of the gaseous fuel, hydrogen, from water. Your correspondent informs us that "machines of 80-horse power, working 10 hours, would, probably, produce 1500 cubic feet of gaseous fuel"—that is, of hydrogen. Now, estimating the weight of 100 cubic inches of hydrogen at 2.14 grains, a cubic foot will weigh 36.97 (say 37 grains), and 1500 cubic feet will weigh 55,500 grains, or 7.9 (say 8 lbs. avoirdupois). One part by weight of hydrogen will, on perfect combustion by oxygen, raise the temperature of 34,000 parts by weight of water 1° centigrade; or, what is equivalent, will just raise 340 parts by weight of water from 0 deg. centigrade (the freezing point) to the boiling point. Hence 8 lbs. of hydrogen will, on perfect combustion, providing there is not the slightest loss of heat by radiation, conduction, or otherwise, suffice to raise the temperature of 2720 lbs., or 272 gallons, of water from the freezing to the boiling point, we need not pursue the calculation further. The conclusion from the data of your correspondent is, that in order to boil 270 tenkettfuls of water it is necessary to employ an engine of 80-horse power during ten hours. But engines cost money, require attention, and are subject to wear and tear. Your readers may form their own judgment whether the investment in magneto-electric machinery, driven even by tidal action, is likely to prove remunerative. Q.

Sir,—The suggestion of Mr. G. A. Keyworth, to produce 1500 cubic feet of gaseous fuel by the expenditure of a power equivalent to 80 horses working for ten hours, is certainly not a move in the right direction. The power which this fuel so raised represents, is not greater than that which can be obtained from 1 cwt. of coal. If there be such a plentiful supply of waste power in the tides and winds, let it be used in a direct manner, not wasted in the production of that which can only be made to give off 1-20th of the power expended in its creation. The suggestion of compressing the gas into cylinders (say, equal to 10 atmospheres), would be a still further loss; the power required for this purpose being more than could be obtained out of the 1500 cubic feet.—G. BOWER: *St. Neots*.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold by public auction, at Garraway's, on Thursday, the following mine shares:—108 Trewhatha, at 17s.; 1 ditto, 18s.; 1 ditto, 17s. 6d. (forfeited for non-payment of calls); 40 Crowlwin, 1s.; 20 St. Just United, 3s.; 30 East End Ray, 13s. 9d.; 50 St. David's Gold, 2s. 6d.; 20 Crebor, 33s.; 5 East Carn Breva, 7s. 15s.; 18 Wheal Harriet, 2l. 10s.; 20 Wheal Unity, 12s.; 5 East Wheal Llewellyn, 3l. 15s.; 5 ditto, 3l. 16s.; 20 ditto, 3l. 14s.; 30 ditto, at 3l. 15s.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.—Vice-Chancellor Stuart held, in the suit *Strange v. Fooks*, that where, through negligence on the part of a creditor, a security, to the benefit of which a surety is entitled, is not properly perfected, the surety is discharged to the extent of the surety lost. It appeared in this case that repayment of a sum of money borrowed was secured to the lender by the bond of the borrower and his surety, but by a mortgage of the equitable life interests of the borrower and his wife in certain settled real estate, accompanied by policies of assurance. The lender assigned the debt. No notice of the mortgage or of the assignment was given either by the lender or the assignee to the trustees of the settlement, and the latter sold the estate under a power. The Vice-Chancellor said the principle upon which he decided this case was clearly established in the Court of Chancery.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Sir,—The present year has been full of very interesting meteorological phenomena. We had almost summer weather in what should have been the depth of our winter; and we had 2½ of frost at night in July, while the temperature in the shade ranged at 88° by day. This week we witnessed the barometer at 28.94 in., which only gave us a few ordinary showers of rain. These things, as I proceed with my meteorological discoveries, will, without doubt, lead to brilliant results for future predictions. Being so frequently from town, and my daily course of observations neglected, cause me to make many errors which otherwise would not occur. The gale for the 19th and 20th occurred almost to the hour foretold. The weather has been more changeable than I expected.

With regard to the future: strong winds will occur about the 26th and 27th; the weather for the next week will be rather changeable, but not to any great extent. The winds for the month of October will occur about the following dates—13th to 15th, 19th to 20th, 23d to 24th, and the 30th. 26, Throgmorton-street, Sept. 23. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS, PATENTEES, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST AND VENTILATING ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE STEAM ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY OF 1860.

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. C. Schiele and Co. that other parties are representing themselves as licensees and manufacturers of the above patented inventions,

Messrs. C. Schiele and Co. beg to say that such representations are untrue; and further, that Mr. Schiele is the SOLE INVENTOR, and that his firm are the SOLE PATENTEES and the SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the ABOVE PATENTED INVENTIONS, and that any firm or company representing that they have a license for, or that they can manufacture or supply the same, are stating what is utterly and completely false.

Messrs. C. Schiele and Co. beg to intimate that the PATENTS SOLD to Mr. SCHUNCK by Mr. SCHIELE ONLY COMPRISE MR. SCHIELE'S OLD PATENTS, taken out prior to 1860, and DO NOT INCLUDE ANY of the PATENTS ENUMERATED ABOVE, or Mr. SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS and HAMMERS of 1860, or Messrs. ORMEROD and SCHIELE'S STONE DRESSING MACHINES of 1862.

Messrs. C. Schiele and Co. further state that they have NO CONNECTION with ANY OTHER FIRM or COMPANY; and further, that Mr. Schiele never was a member of the North Moor Foundry Company, such company being composed of persons who were formerly in the employ of Mr. Schiele, and to whom Mr. Schiele granted licenses on royalty for his old Patent Fan of 1851, and Turbines of 1852 and 1855, and which licenses Mr. Schiele withdrew in January of this year.

Spinners, manufacturers, calico printers, bleachers, dyers, engineers, ironfounders, colliery proprietors, &c., desirous of having any of Mr. Schiele's newest inventions, which are guaranteed to be much superior to and no infringement of Mr. Schiele's old patents, or any other English or foreign invention, and to which they have no resemblance whatever, are respectfully requested to apply to Messrs. C. Schiele and Co., Clarence-buildings, Booth-street, Manchester.

N.B.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE INSTITUTED AGAINST ANY PERSON OR PERSONS INFRINGING ANY OF THE ABOVE PATENTS.

PERRAN ST. GEORGE MINE, PERRANZABULOE CORNWALL.—As the accounts of this mine are about to be finally closed, ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM against the company MUST SEND IN PARTICULARS before the 31st OCTOBER NEXT, to the PERRAN Mining Office, Legley-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.

WANTED, a WATER WHEEL, about 36 ft. in diameter, and 3 ft. breast. Also, a DRAWING MACHINE to attach.—Price, with full particulars, to be sent to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, No. 4, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of a SUITABLE PARTY, to FORM a LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, to WORK a VALUABLE COPPER MINE in MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES. Or the property would be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. FRITCHARD, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to Jno. KENDRICK, 30, New-street, Birmingham.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., WILL BE IN CORNWALL UNTIL the 30th of SEPTEMBER. Letters previous to that date should be addressed to his office, at Truro.—18, Hatton-garden, August 22, 1863.

NEW ROSEWARNE MINE.

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF GWINEAR, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Held on a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues.
Divided into 1024 shares, on the Corn-law Principle.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JOHN RULE, Esq., Camborne.
JOHN SOLOMON BUCKFORD, Esq., Tuckingmill.
JOHN POOL, Esq., Hayle.
AND THE PURSER,
MR. WILLIAM HUTHANCK, Gwinear.
CONSULTING MANAGER—Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Rochar.
BANKERS—Messrs. Williams and Co., Camborne.

The sett, which comprises the whole of the Rosewarne Estate, formed until recently the western part of the Rosewarne United Mines—the eastern part of which, in Mr. St. Aubyn's land, being abandoned—Mr. Huthanck, the proprietor, availing himself of the clause in his lease relative thereto, resumes possession of the western part of the mine, with the plant thereon, consisting of a 60-in. steam-engine, pitwork, and the other machinery, above and under ground, in complete working order; and, as he will receive the above machinery at a fair valuation, he offers it, together with the mine, to the company now proposed to be formed, at the price of the materials only.

The Rosewarne United Mine is the master, or champion, lode of the district, is of large size, running through a fine kilias country, accompanied by an elvan course, is seldom without copper ore, and at many points has been rich deposits; the amount sold from the Rosewarne United Mines during the last ten years being £29,564 14s. 9d., of which £18,598 5s. 2d. was raised from Mr. Huthanck's property.

Within this sett is situated the old mine of Wheal Bush, consisting of extensive superficial workings, and especially of a deep open excavation, made at a very remote period, in search for tin, and great expectations have been formed of the result of exploration under this point, from the fact that most of the rich mines in the Camborne and Illogan districts have been found below similar ancient workings.

Under such an impression, the recent operations of the Rosewarne United Company have been directed to a trial at this point, and the works, with that object, were far advanced when the sudden and unexpected resolution to abandon the mine took place.

It will be seen, therefore, that a very speedy trial of this mine can be made without waiting, as is usual in most cases, for the execution of preliminary costly works, these being for the most part already accomplished, inasmuch as shafts are sunk, levels driven, and some good ore already discovered, while the engine and the other necessary machinery are fixed in their places in good working order.

The estimated expense of making the proposed trial is £7000, but as ores are already discovered, which will help to pay the cost, and a great probability of early improvement, it is very likely that the whole of that amount may not be required, as the annexed reports show.

A deposit of £1 per share is to be paid on allotment, to meet the first instalment for plant, &c., either to the bankers, Messrs. WILLIAMS and Co., Camborne, or to the purser, Mr. WILLIAM HUTHANCK, Rosewarne, Hayle, Cornwall.
It should be observed that there is neither premium nor free shares in this undertaking; the whole of the subscribed capital, therefore, will be applicable only to the working of the mine.

Rekadinnick, Camborne, Jan. 2, 1863.—In conformity with your request, I have carefully examined the western district of these mines, and take leave to hand you my report of the same. Richard's engine-shaft is sunk to a perpendicular depth of 74 fms. below the adit, which is 13 fms. from surface, making the whole depth 87 fms., and a little north of the lode; I find the direction of the lode now being worked rather over 40° north of west and south of east. The next shaft west, or Bush shaft, is 70 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, and is communicated with the 58 fm. level, and sunk about 7 ft. below it, where I am informed the lode is worth £18 per fathom, but I could not see it, in consequence of the water being in. The 74 fm. level has been driven west from the engine-shaft cross-cut 23 fms., but the water being in I could not see it. The 58 fm. level has been driven west from the engine-shaft cross-cut to 12 fms. west of Bush shaft, principally on the south part of the lode. About 8 fms. east of the last-named shaft a party of tributers have cut north through the lode, and have made a pretty good discovery on the north side of it. From what I could see of it in the bottom it is worth £40 per fm.; in driving east and stopping the back it is worth rather over £20 per fm. About 12 or 13 fms. further east the lode has also been cut through, where it is about 8 ft. wide, with a course of mounds 3 to 4 ft. wide on the north part of it; and it should be borne in mind that this part of the lode is standing to the north of the level for over 25 fms. further east, where the point of intersection can be seen, and where some good tin can be broken. The 34 fm. level has now been driven 100 fms. west of Bush shaft, and not many fathoms from the point of intersection with an east and west lode of fair promise. I think it very likely that about the point of intersection some good ore may be met with. My opinion is that as the engine-shaft is down to the 74 fm. level, and the said level driven 23 fms. west, that this level should be continued west with all practicable dispatch, in order to get under the ore ground already discovered east of Bush shaft; and that the 58 fm. level, west of Bush shaft, should be driven north to intersect the north part of the lode; and that the 34 fm. level should be pushed on west to the point of intersection aluded to above. Regarding the several points noticed, I think with a vigorous trial, which will not require a very heavy outlay, the chances are that you may have a good mine.

JOSEPH VIVIAN.
West End, Redruth, December 30, 1862.—In accordance with your request, I have inspected the Rosewarne United Mines, and beg to hand you my report thereon. Richard's engine-shaft is sunk to the 74, and the level is driven 23 fms. west of the shaft; I could not see the level, as it is full of water. Bush shaft is 70 fms. west of Richard's, and it sunk 7 ft. below the 58, on the south or flooan part of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, split into two parts or branches, each 4 or 5 in. wide, and producing ore, for the length of the shaft, worth £15 per fm. The 58 is driven west of Bush shaft, 10 or 12 fms.; the lode in the end is small and unproductive, and it is likely more of the lode is still standing to the north. About 8 fms. east of Bush shaft, at this level, a good lode was discovered for about 6 fms. in length, worth in places £60 per fm. In driving the level and stopping the back, for 6 fms. long and 2 fms. high, the lode produced about £700 worth of tin and copper ore. A tribute pit is working 3 fms. east of the shaft, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth £45 per fm. for copper. At this point the horse of ground standing between the level and the north part of the lode is 4 ft. wide, in which there are several rich branches of tin. About 20 fms. east of shaft (Bush) a cross-cut has been driven through the lode, where it was 5 or 9 ft. wide, in which, on the north part, was a course of mounds 4 ft. wide, with some rich yellow copper ore in it, and out of 3 fms. of ground they raised 6 or 7 tons of copper ore. At the 58 there is a piece of ground 20 or 25 fms. in length, and it appears the main part of the lode is still standing north of it, as it has only been cut through in one place; that is, where the mounds is spoken of in the report. Having so rich a lode about Bush shaft, and also in the tribute pit going east towards the mounds discovered, I should recommend the cutting through to the lode in different places, and to sink Bush shaft to another level, to see what the discovery already met with in the shaft and the 58 may lead to. Also to drive the levels west of Bush shaft, as there is a long piece of unexplored ground in that direction, which I think well worthy of trial. They are now putting in dams to raise the water flowing from the eastern part of the mine to the adit level, and if done well will be of great advantage for the working of the western ground.

JOHN DAW.

ROSEWARNE UNITED MINES.

Dr.		Cr.	
April 13—Balance end Feb. . .	£315 10 9	April 9—Copper ore sold. . .	£ 31 6 3
Labour cost, March. . .	176 15 6	May 27—Tinstuff sold. . .	46 12 11
Do April. . .	160 9 9	June 9—Copper ore sold. . .	51 16 0
Do May. . .	214 1 3	Aug. 13—Do. . .	388 13 9
Do June. . .	214 9 7	Sale of materials and machinery. . .	1268 19 6
Merchants' bills, &c. . .	311 6 10		
Dues. . .	28 16 0		
Income tax, &c. . .	5 7 2		
Balance. . .	870 11 8		
Total. . .	£1787 8 3		
		Total. . .	£1787 8 3
		Balance in favour of adventurers. . .	870 11 8

Rosewarne United Mines, Sept. 21st, 1863.—At a meeting of the adventurers held on the mine this day, pursuant to notice, it was resolved—
That the fore account for March, April, May, and June, showing a balance in favour of the adventurers of £370 11s. 8d., having been seen and examined, be allowed, E. and E.O.

That the adventurers beg to record their continued confidence in the purser and manager, Capt. Thomas Richards, and their disapproval of the course pursued by Mr. Murchison at the meeting this day.

For William Richards,	For J. B. Reynolds,	John Thomas,
Henry Rogers,	William Rosewarne,	Samuel Tangye,
R. Wallington,	Joseph Phillips,	Joshua Kerby,
Samuel Bennett,	John Temby,	H. T. Malone,
Henry V. Newton,	For Sandys, Vivian, & Co.,	R. Edmonds,
William Huthanck,	William Pearce,	For S. C. Tyack,
Philip Rowe,	Edward Carting,	S. Budge, and self,
Joseph Tregoning,	Samuel Hocking,	W. C. Tyack,
John Bawden,	E. S. Boyne,	Richard Hugo,
For A. W. James,	Thomas Bishop,	Philip Richards,
R. W. James,	T. J. Whear,	Thomas Carter,
For C. F. Giesler,	L. R. Jones,	William Shakerley,
Thomas Buxton,	N. C. Stephens,	Albert Smith,
Robert Payne,	William Mitchell,	Charles Payne,
William Lelan,	S. Wood Blake,	A. K. Barber,
H. B. Rye,	Joseph Phillips,	D. Y. Blackston,
Thomas Nunnally,	Joshua Kerby,	Henry Milford,
Alexander Hoyer,	Thomas H. Hawker,	John Jenkins,
N. D. Roberts,	Kezia Matthews,	J. H. and C. Budge,
W. D. Littlewood,	J. W. Astley,	W. T. Crouch,
William Nicholson,	Edwin Cook,	W. P. Lyon, and self,
Henry Frigg,	O. E. Fooks,	Thomas Richards.
W. F. Hains,		

Rosewarne United Mines, Sept. 21, 1863.—Having very lately furnished the shareholders with a full report of the underground operations, and surface proceedings in this mine, we feel it to be necessary to recapitulate it, and beside which, a weekly report is sent to the Mining Journal. Giesler's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 20, and we expect to sink it to the 30 against the end of November next. The 20 is driven north of Giesler's shaft 10 fms., and we hope to intersect the lode against the next setting-day (Oct. 9). The 10 is driven west of Giesler's shaft 24 fms.; lode 2½ ft. wide, containing stones of grey ore; there are only 5 fms. further to drive to hole to the 10 driven east of No. 2 winze. Boundary shaft is cut down on the line of the lode as deep as the 10. The 10 fm. level end is driven east of the Boundary shaft 4 fms., and there are about 5 fms. more to drive before hole to the 10, driven west of No. 1 winze. In a few days we expect to have a communication from the 10 to Boundary shaft to Giesler's engine-shaft; the said shafts are 65 fms. apart. Afterwards we shall, without delay, resume sinking of No. 2 winze below the 10, which is now down 3 fms. in a large lode 3 ft. wide, and worth £10 per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the slope in back of the 10, west of No. 1 winze, is worth £10 per fm. The lode in the slope in back of the 10, east of No. 2 winze, is worth £9 per fm. The lode in the slope, west of No. 2 winze, in back of trial shaft, is worth £5 per fm. It is intended also to sink a winze below the 10, west of No. 1 winze, in a lode worth £15 per fathom. We purpose sinking the Boundary shaft below the 10 with all dispatch, in order to make a rapid communication at the 20 with Giesler's engine-shaft. Provided the 20 prove only as productive as the 10 has already proved, east and west of No. 1 and 2 winzes, a good bunch of copper ore will be discovered, and in all probability a permanent mine established. The sampling to-morrow, for two months' raising, is 66 tons of copper ore; and although the percentage will be somewhat less than at the last sale, it will be a good parcel of best ore. As yet we have only mentioned about one lode for returns, but there are other lodes near at hand; one of which will be intersected by extending east of Giesler's engine-shaft, and it is intended to cross-cut south of the said shaft after it is sunk to the 30, to

cut the lode that underlies north towards it. The lode in the adit end, driving west of Harris's shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing stones of ore. Altogether the mine so far has equalled our expectations, and by the statement of accounts you will be best able to judge our position, and the correctness of our previous anticipations.

THOMAS RICHARDS, EDWARD CARTHEW.

TO THE ADVENTURERS IN ROSEWARNE UNITED MINES.
Camborne, Sept. 21, 1863.—In sending you the statement of accounts, resolutions, and agents' report, passed and adopted this day, it is but due to you as well as myself that I should observe on the resolution in which the name of Mr. Murchison occurs. It is, I presume, known to most of you that for some time Mr. Murchison and myself were connected in mining speculations. Circumstances arose which induced me to terminate the connection, and from that time to the present Mr. Murchison has manifested towards me a spirit of hostility, to such an extent, even, as to attempt to deprive me of the management and proprietorship of some of the mines with which I am connected. In this he succeeded the other day in St. Ives Wharf Allen, by obtaining a majority of proxies from the adventurers, but without a due representation of the circumstances of the case. Having been informed that a similar attempt was to be made at these mines, I mentioned the matter by circular to you, and cannot but feel grateful for the number of proxies which you immediately forwarded me. At the meeting of to-day about 40 gentlemen attended, and among them Mr. Murchison (who had 7 shares for the occasion, and not previously a shareholder for many years) attended by his solicitor, Mr. Downing, and my intended successor Mr. Field, jun., the latter gentlemen having within the last few days possessed themselves each of 3 (3848) shares for the purpose of assisting Mr. Murchison in his object. The meeting having been opened, and the accounts read in the usual way, it was proposed and seconded that the accounts be passed, upon which Mr. Murchison (who held in his hand a string of resolutions) moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Downing, that the accounts be not passed. Several of the shareholders present remarked on the extraordinary course pursued, and asked Mr. Murchison to point out his objections to the accounts, and his reason for thus acting. This he declined to do, and contented himself by complaining of me for having abolished the office of reference in London, by which Mr. Murchison was deprived of his salary of £2 10s. per month. I explained to Mr. Murchison that this was done in pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting held in January last, but notwithstanding this Mr. Murchison insisted on contesting the matter, upon which the amendment and original motion were respectively put to the meeting. For the amendment there voted—Messrs. Murchison, Downing, and Field. For the original motion (that the accounts be passed) every other shareholder present. Mr. Murchison then insisted on a scrutiny of shares, which was taken accordingly. The result was as follows:—For the original motion 1568; For the amendment 1351. On the numbers being announced (which were received with cheers), Mr. Murchison retired from the meeting with his solicitor and friend. The Rev. John White Johns (an intimate friend of the lord, the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn) then stated to the meeting that I had the entire confidence and support of Mr. St. Aubyn, from whom I received a letter this morning to that effect. It is but right that you should know that out of the proxies held by Mr. Murchison 12 of them, representing 312 shares, were dated several weeks before the notice convening the meeting was issued. Mr. Murchison having threatened to canvass every shareholder, I have deemed it right to give you this explanation. If you think it just and right to foster Mr. Murchison's spirit of hostility towards me, and place the management of the mines in his hands, you must do so, but I first appeal to your sense of justice, and ask you to consider the following points:—I was appointed purser and manager in January last; there was a debit balance to the end of November, 1862, of £1059 16s. 7d., since which no call has been made. There is now a credit balance of £370 11s. 8d. The prospects of the mine are encouraging. Every local shareholder supports me. I have the confidence of the lord. I simply ask for fair play.

THOMAS RICHARDS, Purser.

LANTWIT VADRE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held pursuant to notice, at the offices of the company, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, on Tuesday, the 22d day of September, 1863.

Present, Messrs. Bedford, Brodhurst, Chester, Claydon, J. Edwards, E. Edwards, Fleisher, W. S. Gordon, Gledhill, Jones, Pearson, Patrick, Pocock, Prior, Soton, Sadler, and Strong.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the shareholders present constituted a legal quorum. He regretted the absence of Lord Henry Gordon, who was seriously ill in bed. The notice convening the meeting was then read.

The CHAIRMAN produced the special resolutions, which were unanimously passed at the meeting held on the 24th of September, when it was unanimously resolved that such special resolutions, as Articles of Association for the future government of this company be, and they are hereby, passed and confirmed.

Resolved, That the circular letter, signed by a person named "Guerin," bearing date September 18, contains false and infamous statements, and in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Guerin is utterly unworthy of credit, and any statements of his for the future are recommended to be treated by the shareholders with contemptuous silence. Passed with only one dissentient.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.

Signed, JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Chairman.

COPPER MINES IN SANTO DOMINGO.

At a MEETING of mining engineers, private investors, and others interested in establishing THE PLATANO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), held on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1863, at the offices of the company, 36, Cannon-street, London, E.C., the documents hereafter mentioned having been read and discussed, and other information elicited, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Proposed by Capt. SAMUEL VIVIAN, seconded by ADAM MURRAY, Esq., Mining Engineers:—

That the reports of Colonel T. S. Heneken, of St. Domingo, and of Messrs. John Pooley and Thomas Hubbard, mining captains, of Cornwall, employed by him on the copper lodes, &c., of El Platanito, are very satisfactorily verified by the reports of Professor Ansted and of Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro, Inspector-General of the Cuba Mines, commissioned to report on the mineral resources of St. Domingo by the Spanish Government.

Proposed by EVAN HOPKINS, Esq., Mining Engineer, seconded by SWINBORNE, J. BOND, Esq.,

That the identification by Mr. Thomas Hubbard of the ore in its natural condition, exhibited to this meeting as samples of the produce from the eight copper lodes and their feeders at El Platanito, and as being precisely conformable with the ores thence assigned to Messrs. Richardson, of Swansea, and the detailed information given by him of the character, progress, and prospects of the mines, should be accepted as conclusive evidence of the great local advantages, essential condition, and highly profitable nature of the undertaking.

Proposed by HENRY NESBITT, Esq., seconded by W. H. MACKRETH, Esq.:—That the prospects for the formation of a company to purchase the freehold estate of El Platanito and realise its mineral wealth, founded on the preceding resolutions, and now submitted to this meeting, is deserving of private encouragement and public confidence and support.

Copies of prospectuses, maps, reports, &c., may be obtained on application by letter, or personally, from Mr. LEE STEVENS, 36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

DOLFRWYNOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the office, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1863, at One o'clock, to receive the directors' report, balance-sheet, and statement of receipts and expenses, and to transact the ordinary business of a general meeting.

By order of the Board, WM. BATTYE, Sec.

33, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., September 19, 1863.

EAST DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the company will be HELD, pro forma, at the office, on THURSDAY, the 1st October, at Half-past Twelve o'clock, when it will be proposed to adjourn the meeting to Thursday, the 5th November next.

GEORGE H. STANFORTH, Sec.

Offices, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within, September 17, 1863.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE.

ST. COLUMB, CORNWALL.

This valuable property has been granted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-18th, to be reduced to 1-18th upon an engine being erected. It is situated in the parish of St. Columb, Cornwall, near to the original workings of East Wheal Rose, and the principal lodes are a continuation of those worked in that celebrated mine.

East Wheal Rose was divided into 128 shares, of £50 each, and the total amount paid in dividends was £267,360, or forty-four times the amount of the capital invested. This was paid during a period of twelve years, being an average of 357½ per cent. per annum. During this period shares were at a very high premium, and in September, 1845, they were saleable at £1800 each, or thirty-six times their original cost. The following were the current prices of £50 shares during part of the time the mine was at work:—

January 6th, 1844	£1000	January 3d, 1846	£1500
June 1st, 1844	1250	June 27th, 1846	1300
December 28th, 1844	1600	December 26th, 1846	1100
March 29th, 1845	1600	March 27, 1847	1200
June 7th, 1845	1550	June 26, 1847	1200
September 27th, 1845	1800	December 24th, 1847	1200

So that in September, 1845, the market value of the whole mine (which had then paid its proprietors £161,140 in dividends) was £280,400, making with the dividends paid a total of £441,540, or nearly 60 times the capital invested.

The dividends paid up to the end of 1845, amounted to £161,140

"	in	1846,	"	30,720
"	"	1847,	"	34,560
"	"	1848,	"	25,500
"	"	1849,	"	15,920
"	"	1850,	"	16,000

At this period blende and muddle were of no marketable value, and the price of lead was fully 25 per cent. less than it is now, so that at the present prices these large profits would have been very much larger.

Chiverton Wheal Rose has been inspected by several agents, who report most favourably as to the value of the property, and express their opinion that it will prove a very successful undertaking. A large sum has been expended in opening the mine. The adit level has been driven for a distance of 120 fms., and has intersected several lodes containing rich silver-lead ore. As soon as the levels are cleared, tribute pitches can be set, and early returns of ore will be made. It is confidently anticipated that, with a judicious outlay of capital, a very profitable mine will be opened up.

The mine is at present divided into 100 shares, a limited number of which are for disposal.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs. T. FULLER and Co., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH.

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE,

AND MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE THE CHARLOTTE UNITED MINES.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two Orders made in the Causes of Hoaking v. Burgess, and Others, and Hoaking v. Blackwell and Others, dated respectively the 13th and 10th days of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

30 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant John Burgess;
20 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Peter Scott;
25 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Henry Blackwell;
40 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant George Bray;
50 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant John Cook;
50 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson;
15 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant John O'Leary;
15 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Pocock;
1 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Jane Paull;
10 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant John Henry Palmer;
5 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant William Smith; and
20 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant John Wettenhall;
Of and in the said MINES.

H. S. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for Joseph Phillips, Chippinham, Plaintiff's Solicitor).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 24, 1863.

RHONDDA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. H. W. HARRIS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the New Inn, Pont-y-Prid, on Monday, the 25th day of September, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced, all that colliery known as the BULLFA COLLIERY, situate at YSTRADYFODWG, in the RHONDDA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

This colliery is near to the Church station on the Rhondda Fawr branch of the Taff Vale Railway, is distant from the shipping port of Cardiff 20 miles, and is in direct communication with the narrow gauge system of the West Midland and other railways.

The coal field has an acreage of 492 acres, or thereabouts, and is held under a favourable lease from the Countess of Dunraven, for a term, of which 59 years are unexpired, at a dead rent of £300 per annum, until the 2d of September, 1864, and for the remainder of the term at an increased dead rent of £450, and at the following royalties:—No. 1 and 2, Rhondda vein, 6d. per ton (2520 lbs.); No. 3, ditto, 8d. per ton (2520 lbs.). The vein of coal is now worked by a level opened upon the property, has a thickness of coal of 3 ft., is of first-rate quality, is worked at a moderate expense, and lies at an inclination of about 1¼ inch in the yard.

There are blacksmiths' shop, weigh-house, machine, screen, good siding accommodation, and everything necessary for the working of the colliery.

The whole is now in excellent condition for working, and sending away a regular daily output of 100 tons, which as the colliery becomes more developed will be considerably increased.

The horses, trams, and plant of the colliery, according to a list produced at the auction, are to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

The colliery is connected with the Taff Vale Railway by an incline or tramroad, and sidings, which have been lately constructed at a great expense by the proprietors of the colliery, and will be sold therewith. The incline or tramroad is held for the residue of a term, of which 59 years are unexpired, at a dead rent of £100 per annum, and a way leave of 1d. per ton of 2520 lbs. of all coal and other articles conveyed thereon.

Arrangements may be made for a portion of the purchase money remaining on mortgage to an approved purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS CARR, Esq., on the premises, Ystrad, Rhondda; to the auctioneer, 140, High-street, Merthyr; or to H. J. HOLLIER, Esq., solicitor, Old Town Hall, Aberdare.—Auctioneer's Office, September 1, 1863.

TO CAPITALISTS.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 29th September, at One Two o'clock precisely, ONE SEVENTH SHARE of the SEATON DELAVAL COLLIERY, in the county of NORTHUMBRIA.

This colliery is situated in the very centre of the great steam coal field of Northumberland, seven miles from the Northumberland Dock, on the River Tyne, and about two miles from the port of Blyth, with both of which shipping places it is connected by railway. The celebrated steam coal, known as "Hastings's Hartley," is the produce of Seaton Delaval Colliery, and the present vend is of 90,000 chaldrons per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. T. G. HUNTER, Backworth Colliery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SIGFORD CONSOLS MINE, NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVON.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, early in October, the above SETT and PLANT, in One Lot. Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.—Dated Exeter, Sept. 24, 1863.

VALENCIA SLATE SLAB QUARRIES, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on Wednesday, October 28, at Twelve, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the EXTENSIVE QUARRIES and MILLS of the VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the island of Valencia, County Kerry, Ireland. The works have been carried on by the present company for about 14 years, and a very large outlay has been

MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL MERCHANTS. ST. AUSTELL, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly on SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING PLANT, IN STEAM ENGINES, PITWORK, AND DRIVING APPLIANCES, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projectors of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, ST. AUSTELL.
Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

EAST COLACOMBE MINE.—FOR SALE, a 21 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler 8½ tons; balance-bob, brasses and bearings; an 8 armed capstan; a nearly new 90 in. capstan rope; an 18 ft. WATER WHEEL, with stamper axle attached; a drawing machine; plunger pole and case, and 7 and 9 in. pumps.—Apply to the agent, at East Colacombe, Lamerton, near Tavistock.

PETER TAVY, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that well-watered and DESIRABLE ESTATE, called BEARAWALLS, containing 117 acres, or thereabouts, of MEADOW, PASTURE, ARABLE, and other LAND, with DWELLING HOUSE and ample commodious FARM BUILDINGS thereon, situated near LYDFORD, and in the parish of PETER TAVY, in the county of DEVON, and being about seven miles from Tavistock, eight miles from Okehampton, and adjacent to the excellent turnpike-road between those towns.

The district is a good mineral one, and the estate being contiguous to the celebrated Wheal Friendship and other mines, known to contain metallic lodes of considerable promise, and having great water advantages, is worthy of the attention of mining adventurers.

The railway from Tavistock to Launceston, now being rapidly proceeded with, will have a station at Lydford. Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, of Lydford, will show the estate, and apply to Messrs. PAUL and LINTON, solicitors, Plymouth and Redruth.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CWM BACH COLLIERY, situated about two miles from the town of Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, and within 70 yards of the South Wales Railway, having the six-foot and three-foot seams of HIGH BITUMINOUS COAL, now open and in good working order, with engine, boiler, pumping and winding gear, complete, now working on both seams, and open for inspection on application to the proprietor, or to the manager on the works. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. DANIEL JONES, No. 49, Strand, Swansea.

FOR SALE, at a moderate price, a PERPENDICULAR ENGINE, 40 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, now in working order.—Apply to Mr. R. M. JONES, Landshiping, near Haverfordwest.

DEAN FOREST, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, in full work, and abutting on a railway, and second to none in regard to the superior and substantial way in which it has been lately opened. The minerals are of the first quality, and the property is well worthy the attention of capitalists.—Apply to Mr. RIDLEY, Cinderford, near Newnham, Gloucestershire.

WREXHAM AND RUABON COAL FIELD. DENBIGHSHIRE.—TO BE LET, about two miles from Wrexham, the SEAMS OF COAL in and under about TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, lying together between WREXHAM and RUABON, through some of which lands the Great Western Railway runs partly on the level, and which also abuts on the turnpike-road, near to both of which pits may be sunk for working, thereby giving unrivalled facilities for local sale and transit north or south, and to Birkenhead for exportation. Both the Wrexham and Ruabon seams of coal will be found under these lands.—Apply to Mr. WYATT, Bryntirion Hall, near Wrexham; or to Mr. LOWE, C.E., Loft Wen, Wrexham.

Royal School of Mines.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES. DIRECTOR.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

During the session 1863-64, which will commence on the 5th of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES AND PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

- 1.—CHEMISTRY..... By A. W. HOFMANN, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
- 2.—METALLURGY..... By JOHN FAIRBANK, M.A., F.R.S.
- 3.—NATURAL HISTORY..... By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
- 4.—MINERALOGY..... By WASHINGTON W. SMITH, M.A., F.R.S.
- 5.—MINING..... By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
- 6.—GEOLOGY..... By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S.
- 7.—APPLIED MECHANICS..... By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
- 8.—PHYSICS..... By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Rev. J. HAYTHORN EDGE, M.A.

The fee for students desirous of becoming associates is £30 in one sum on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the laboratory of the School.

Fugils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate course of lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each.

Officers in the Queen's service, Her Majesty's consuls, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two scholarships, and several others have also been established, for the benefit of the students of the School.

For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyngham Street, London, S.W.

MINERALOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the APPLICATION OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES IN THE ARTS. The lectures will begin on Friday, October 2, at Nine o'clock A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.

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SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD at current market prices, on usual commission. Reliable advice and information given on all investments. A Monthly Circular, recommending first-class dividend and progressive mines, also shares in two or three "sift stock companies of undoubted value, may be had on application.

MR. J. MANSFIELD SMITH, of 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., would CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the CAMBORNE, ILLOGAN, GWENAP, and REDRUTH DISTRICTS, as the only ones in which mining, energetically conducted, under the management of trustworthy and experienced agents, is certain of success.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES SHARE PRICE LIST AND MINING CIRCULAR (sent post free on application) should be consulted by all persons desiring information on mining and other companies. It contains REPORTS ON MINES, extracts of PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS, abstracts of PROSPECTUSES of the principal NEW COMPANIES brought before the public, and a LIST OF DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE UNDERTAKINGS strongly recommended for purchase. The next number will contain special reports upon several mines in the above-named districts.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH most strongly recommends the purchase of TINCROFT, SETON, WEST SETON, WHEAL HARTLEY, ROSEBAY, CROFTY, NORTH DOLCOATH, and CAMBORNE Vean shares, at present prices.

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Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment will find that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public security, and pay dividends quarterly from 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum. Progressive mines frequently advance hundreds per cent. in value.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. having channels for the disposal of shares comprised in the miscellaneous list, invite the holders thereof to communicate with them; and having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the mining market, are prepared to advise as to the purchase of shares for an early advance in price, and for becoming a safe and remunerative investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.

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COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—Messrs. RIDLEY and JONES have, by recently patented improvements, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOTIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.—All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and JONES, No. 55, Canning-street, Pentonville, London, N.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 60 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

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EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.

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TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, C.E., In recognition of his unrequited public services in connection with the founding of our magnificent railway system, by the gratuitous assistance he rendered his late father, William James, Esq., of Warwick, land agent, Manchester, and civil engineer, in surveying, levelling, and planning the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with its branches to Bolton, &c., in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the first established for engine passenger transit; and for his having lent the late George Stephenson and his partner, Mr. Leah, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the library of books by the introduction of the introduction of Tubes into the boilers of their locomotive engines, as shown by an agreement, dated Sept. 1, 1821, which introduction of Tubes, as first suggested by Mr. William Henry James, and since adopted, modified, and perfected by the engineering profession, is well known to every engineer to have caused the entire success of the modern railway system; and, lastly, to compensate him in some slight degree for the loss of his patrimony of £50,000, as settled by will, as well as private property of great value, by the ruin of his father, in 1823, who so engaged, and while so assisting him in laying the foundation of the great railway system of the world, which has already conferred such inestimable benefits upon mankind.

As a guarantee, the following eminent engineers and gentlemen have already attached their names in furtherance of this testimonial, to which it is expected many others will soon be added, viz:—

GEORGE KENNIE. SIR CHARLES FOX. SIR JOHN MACNELL. PETER BARLOW. THOMAS BRASSEY. WM. SCHOLFIELD, M.P. JOSEPH PARKES. WM. MARDEN, M.D.

PERSONAL REFERENCES.

Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

Mr. RICHARD A. BROMAN, *Mechanics Magazine* office, 165, Fleet-street.

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252 "..... 35 x 79..... 6 10 0 30 "..... 21 x 30..... 1 15 0

200 "..... 35 x 78..... 5 9 0 25 "..... 19 x 26..... 1 5 0

150 "..... 30 x 66..... 5 0 0 20 "..... 19 x 26..... 1 5 0

100 "..... 27 x 55..... 4 10 0 15 "..... 15 x 21..... 0 15 0

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THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1344	Roscan (tin), St. Just	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
240	Roscan (tin), St. Just	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
300	Botallack (tin), St. Just	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
8000	Bronfroyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwenn	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
12000	Copper Mines of England	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
4000	Ditto ditto (stock)	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1055	Graddick Moor (copper), St. Cleer	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1000	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
280	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
12000	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
512	East Haast (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6144	East Haast (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
512	East Darren (lead), Cardigan [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
12	East Post (lead), Illogan	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1946	East Wheal Lorrain (tin), Wendron	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
2800	Fordale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
400	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
400	Lisbourn (lead), Cardigan [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1800	Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
20000	Miners Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
250	Nanty (lead), Monaghan	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
4000	New Birch Top and Viller Cons. (tin)	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
2938	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
202	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1773	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
512	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1123	Providence (tin), Tyn Lelant [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
16	Roscan (lead), Cardigan	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
512	South Toulgo (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	South Toulgo (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
280	Spearman Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
940	St. Ives Consols (cop.), St. Ives	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	Tinctor (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
4200	Vigra and Clogon (cop.) [L. £3]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	West Haast (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwenn	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6400	West Wh. Seton Consols (tin and copper)	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1000	Wheal Bassett and Grylls (tin)	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Ferranathoe	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
856	Wheal Margaret (tin), Tyn Lelant [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (id.), Menai [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
396	Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1040	Wheal Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
2044	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwenn	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
17000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0	10 0	7 18	0 10	May, 1883
256	Conduro (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0	0 10	25 0	0 10	June, 1882
3000	Chiverton (lead), Ferranathoe	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
412	Creegraves and Penkell, St. Columb	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
5076	Dove and Cornwall (copper)	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
940	Foway Consols (copper), Tywardreath	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
4000	Great South Toulgo (S.E.), Redruth	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
10240	Gunn's Lake (Glitters) Adit	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
6000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
160	Levant (copper), St. Just	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
400	Newtownards Mining Co. Co. Down	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	South Woodley	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
9000	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
572	Trelon Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
256	Wheal Bultor (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Wheal Burton (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
3000	West Chiverton (lead), Ferranathoe	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Tyn Lelant [S.E.]	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
4296	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882
4800	Wheal Luddock and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	15 0	15 0	13 10	0 10	July, 1882

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0	88	310	0 0	June, 1883
6000	Central American (silver), L.	5 0	0	2 2	0 14	Oct. 1882
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0	30	98	12 0	Jan. 1882
10000	Copla Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0	10	6 18	0 10	Nov. 1882
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0	0	7 16	0 0	Nov. 1882
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0	0	1 7	0 0	Feb. 1882
30000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	15 0	0	19	15 0	Mar. 1882
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [L.]	30 0	0	10	0 0	June, 1882
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0	0	0 10	0 0	June, 1882
15000	Linares (id.), Pono Anco, Spain [S.E.]	3 0	0	0 19	0 0	Feb. 1882
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0	0	0 9	0 0	Feb. 1882
103815	Marquiza and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0	0	0 6	0 0	Feb. 1882
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0	0	0 6	0 0	July, 1882
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] Brazil [S.E.]	15 0	0	88	0 30	June, 1883
43174	Unit. Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0	0	3 0	0 0	Mar. 1882
90000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0	0	0 2	0 0	May, 1882
45000	Yadanaquinta (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	0	0 5	0 0	Aug. 1882

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quenangan (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10	0	4 0	0 15	Nov. 1882
10000	Barrieland, Min. & N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10	0	1 0	0 0	May, 1882
10000	Pontgibaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	30 0	0	1 0	0 0	June, 1882

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L. £3]	0 10	0	%	%
30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 16	0	%	%
90000	Barris Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 10	0	%	%
7000	Ben Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10	0	%	%
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10]	0 10	0	%	%
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £3] [S.E.]	0 10	0	%	%
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £3 paid]	0 10	0	%	%
40000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2	0	%	%
10000	Copla Smelting [L.]	10 0	0	%	%
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10	0	%	%
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	0	%	%
35000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3]	1 0	0	%	%
90000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7	0	%	%
50000	Ellerslie and Bardowick (copper), Jamaica	0 10	0	%	%
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0	0	%	%
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0	0	%	%
90000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10	0	%	%
34000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0	0	%	%
4000	Hops Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0	0	%	%
10000	Karibia Colliery Company [L.]	1 0	0	%	%
20000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0	0	%	%
100000	Montes Aurore (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	2 0	0	%	%
3000	New Burra Burra (copper), Australia [S.E.]	5 0	0	%	%
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	5 0	0	%	%
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0	0	%	%
80000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17	0	%	%
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £3]	1 0	0	%	%
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	3 0	0	%	%
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	1 0	0	%	%
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0	0	%	%
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	5 0	0	%	%
190000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10	0	%	%
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	0 18	0	%	%
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0	0	%	%
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0	0	%	%
50000	Valianza (gold), Italy [L. £1]	0 5	0	%	%
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0	0	%	%
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0	0	%	%
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110	0	%	%
12000	Wheal Helen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0	0	%	%
90000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 0	0	%	%

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
100	Aberdovey (all-lead), Merioneth	2 0 0	—	—
6000	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	0 10 0	—	—
12000	Anna Maria (id., cop., gold) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—
35000	Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L. £1]	0 15 0	—	—
4000	Bagtor (tin) [L. £3]	1 14 0	—	—
4000	Baldwin, I. of Man [L. £5]	2 15 0	—	—
1624	Baileswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	—	—
16000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon...	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 6 0	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols (copper), Ireland...	3 0 0	—	—
400	Billins [L. £30] [2000 300 23 pd.]	—	—	—
2220	Boscudene (tin, cop.), St. Aust.	7 10 0	—	—
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	4 5 0	—	—
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton ...	1 7 0	—	—
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 10s.]	1 10 6	—	—
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.]	0 12 0	—	—
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint ...	25 0 0	—	—
800	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint ...	8 0 0	33	31
1832	Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes ...	7 17 6	—	—
6380	Buylar and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	4 1 6	—	—
1000	Burnhead (lead, calamine) [L. £2]	5 0 0	—	—
12000	Caladnag, Wendenron (tin)	23 16 6	—	—
915	Caladnag, Wendenron (tin)	23 16 6	—	—
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)...	18 0 0	—	—
4000	Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis	18 10 4	23½	23½
75000	Cambrion Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—	—
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	27 12 0	—	—
4046	Caradon Hill (copper)	3 1 6	—	—
6000	Caradon United (copper)	0 10 0	—	—
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	5 0 0	—	—
1000	Cardigan Consols (lead & cop.)	—	—	—
1250	Cardigan United (lead)	0 16 0	—	—
6000	Carn Carna (copper)	0 16 0	—	—
4370	Carn Carna (id., cop.), Marazion	1 0 0	—	—
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)...	2 1 6	—	—
1048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just ...	4 5 0	—	—
20000	Caryforst [3200 234 pd., 16800 41 pd.]	—	—	—
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—	—
2000	Cefn Cileben (id.), Flint [L. £2]	2 3 0	—	—
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	33 0 0	—	—
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L. £5]	2 1 0	—	—
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	4 1 8	—	—
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	14 6 6	—	—
1000	Clareville Westworth (tin, cop.)	3 15 0	—	—
2655	Coed Mawr (id., cop.), Marazion	5 0 0	—	—
16000	Cooldarra and Bond, Ireland	1 0 0	—	—
50000	Connors (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—
10000	Corranbilla (tin) [7000 22 pd., 3000 10s. paid]	—	—	—
881	Corn (copper), Camborne ...	17 10 0	—	—
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock ...	2 10 0	—	—
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £34]	1 10 0	—	—
6000	Crown Cons. (cop.) [L. £2]	1 10 0	—	—
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes ...	1 10 0	—	—
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 15 0	—	—
1000	Cwmbrane (lead) [L. £3]	—	—	—
1000	Cybele, St. Austell [L. £3]	—	—	—
80000	Deep Lead Mine [L. £25] [9000 7s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—
4568	Devon Wheel Buller (copper)	4 10 0	—	—
672	Ding Don (tin), Guisval ...	40 18 6	—	—
20000	Dolfrwyg-y-nog (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	—
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant ...	8 2 0	—	—
5000	Dulta (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—
1000	Kaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	16 0 0	—	—
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	6 13 7	—	—
4000	East Bassett and Grylls (tin)...	1 7 0	—	—
4000	E. Beag (tin & cop.), A. Ag. ...	1 7 0	—	—
6000	E. Bothell Hill (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	—	—
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 7 0	—	—
5000	E. Bronfryd (all-id.) Card. [L.]	2 0 0	—	—
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	—
2000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	7½	7½
4000	East Chiverton (lead)	1 7 6	—	—
60000	E. Cloghan (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0	—	—
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	—	—
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 0 0	—	—
4000	East Dyffile (lead) [L. £5]	—	—	—
1048	E. Fawcville (tin), St. Cleer	4 5 6	—	—
6000	E. Granville (cop.), Camborne	1 15 0	3½	3½
5000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. 5s.]	1 0 0	—	—
6145	East Jane (all-id.), Cardinham	1 15 6	—	—
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uuy Lelant	18 5 0	—	—
6000	East Martha [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—	—
3896	E. Providence (tin), Uuy Lel.	3 14 8	—	—
5000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0	3	—
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne...	0 8 0	—	—
1200	East Tolguis (copper), Redruth	8 0 0	—	—
1000	E. Treaskerby (cop.), Redruth	7 10 0	—	—
1130	E. Walsell (tin), St. Cleer	11 17 0	—	—
2000	E. Wh. Fortane (tin) Sithney	1 0 0	—	—
2048	East Whelk Grylls (tin, cop.)	0 10 0	—	—
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S. E.]	8 9 0	3½	3½
2000	Erwelin (lead) [L.]	0 10 0	—	—
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 1 0	—	—
1026	Garden (tin), Morvah ...	4 17 9	—	—
1024	Gardins Untd. (tin), Wendron	14 2 10	—	—
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint ...	5 9 0	—	—
6000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock...	2 0 0	—	—
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for (cop.)	4 0 0	4½	4½
30000	Glen Head (tin), Redruth	0 10 0	4½	—
4893	Goginan (all-id.) [1901 2134, 2992 25s.]	—	—	—
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	3 18 0	3½	2½
6000	Gorbarrow & Molinins (tin)	2 0 0	—	—
2000	Gonzion (copper), St. Neot...	1 2 6	—	—
486	Gramp. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S. E.]	57 0 0	15	13
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	6 1 6	—	—
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	2 0 0	—	—
10000	Gt. Dev. & Bed. [7500 30s. pd., 2800 50s. pd.] [L.]	—	—	—
1500	Great Laxey (lead) [L.]	—	—	—
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	3 0 0	—	—
6000	Gt. Redruth (tin), St. Cleer	2 6 0	—	—
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—	—
3730	Great Whelk Badden (tin)...	6 16 0	—	—
6000	Gt. Wh. Buzay (cop., tin), Ken.	15 14 6	4	3½
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe ...	100 0 0	—	—
5000	Grosvenor (id.) [2500 12 pd., 2500 7s. pd.]	—	—	—
4010	Gurlyng (cop., tin), St. Erth...	2 5 0	—	—
6000	Gwydry Park Con., Llanrwst	0 19 0	—	—
4040	Harwood (id.), Durham [L. £1]	0 2 0	—	—
7310	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	5 8 6	—	—
10000	Helmishush [5000 25s. pd., 5000 15s. pd.]	—	—	—
6000	Hlogan (tin and copper)	0 10 0	1½	1
5000	Iale of Man (slate) [L. £2]	1 10 0	—	—
6000	Kewick (lead), Portinacine ...	5 6 6	—	—
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S. E.]	2 12 0	¾	¾
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	17 6 4	—	—
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uuy Lelant	35 0 0	—	—
240	Liangian (id.), Glamor. [L. £25]	18 0 0	—	—
4000	Liantwit, Varine (cop.) [L. £25]	8 10 0	—	—
6000	Long Rake (lead), Fawshire ...	3 9 0	—	—
2000	Lower Talsdra (slate) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—
10000	Maudlin (copper)	4 0 0	—	—
4480	Merrilyn (lead), Flint ...	3 18 0	—	—
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	—	—
2475	Michell (lead), Flint ...	0 5 6	—	—
3000	Miners Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—	—
1024	Mill Pool (copper)	15 15 0	—	—
6000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton...	2 6 0	—	—
1024	Nanglies (tin, cop.), Ken...	14 0 0	26	23
6000	Nantco (tin), St. Cleer	18 18 0	—	—
5000	Nantco and Penrhyn [L. £4]	3 12 0	—	—
612	Nant-y-Mina [L. £20]	5 0 0	—	—
2400	Nant-y-Lago (id.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—	—
6000	New East Birch For ...	0 2 6	—	—
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufren...	0 15 6	—	—
8400	N. Crow Hill (id.), St. Stephen	2 8 6	—	—
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	1 10 0	—	—
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 6 6	—	—
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 10 0	—	—
6000	New Treleigh (tin), St. Cleer	1 18 0	—	—
960	New W. Vaddon (tin), Wendron	5 7 0	—	—
1024	New Wendron (tin)	7 0 0	8	—
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—	—
10000	New Wheel Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	3	2½
6000	New Wheel Prospickn ...	0 7 6	—	—
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	25 0 0	—	—
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 8 0	—	—
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	24 12 6	6	4
6000	North Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 9 0	—	—
20000	North Devon (all-id.) [L.]	2 18 6	2½	1½
6000	North Down (cop.), Camborne	2 18 6	—	—
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 8 4	2	—
1003	North Fortescue (copper)	14 0 0	—	—
2500	North Frances (cop.), Redruth	14 8 6	—	—
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), St. Austell	3 15 0	—	—